

**Not Just Fisherfolk: Winter Housing and the Seasonal Lifeways of
Rural Euro-Newfoundlanders**

by
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To friends and family:

Larisa Kale, Clayton Kale, Vladimir Venovcev,
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you are the ground beneath my feet and the wind behind my sails.

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ABSTRACT

From the mid-seventeenth to the mid-twentieth century, European and European-descendent people in rural parts of the island of Newfoundland practiced a semi-migratory, i.e. transhumant, tradition known colloquially as winter housing. This tradition saw rural Euro-Newfoundlanders shift their primary homes from the fishing villages in the summer to wintering camps in more sheltered areas of the island where they hunted, trapped, cut lumber, and prepared for the next fishing season. Through examination of written and oral accounts on the tradition and archaeological surveys of five different winter houses, this research seeks to broaden the understanding of this tradition. It is argued that instead of being apart from the fishery, winter houses are elements of a deeply complex, integrated, organic system that allowed early Euro-Newfoundlanders to maximize life in their environment and survive in a rugged, unpredictable, North Atlantic environment. Euro-Newfoundlanders were not just fisherfolk but adaptable, resourceful residents of their island home.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 1987, Philip E. L. Smith, an archaeologist from Université de Montréal, published two seminal articles on European life on the island of Newfoundland (Smith, 1987a; 1987b; see also Smith 1995). Before Smith, it was often assumed that life in rural Newfoundland relied primarily on the exploitation of cod and other marine resources as is often celebrated in songs, stories, and folklore around the island. Smith turned that assumption on its head by arguing that, until recently, life for most rural Europeans on the island of Newfoundland was primarily dualistic in nature. Instead of subsisting entirely from the sea, until the 1950s many rural Euro-Newfoundlanders rotated their settlements between two environmental loci: exposed coastal fishing villages, their ‘primary’ homes where they caught and cured fish in the summers; and sheltered cabins called winter houses in *the country*, the local vernacular word for the island’s interior. From their winter homes, Euro-Newfoundlanders employed terrestrial resources during the long fishing offseason in a tradition colloquially known as ‘winter housing’ before returning to their summer homes to fish.

Despite this reimagining of rural life in historic Newfoundland, research over the last three decades was slow. While Peter Pope, Thomas Nemec, and, especially, Barry Gaulton and Steve Mills provided supplemental insights into the winter housing tradition, research into this topic is still in its infancy; thus far little is known about what many rural Euro-Newfoundlanders did for half of the year for much of the 400-year-long

history of European settlement on the island of Newfoundland. This thesis seeks to reverse this trend by providing an updated view on the winter housing tradition through the lens of archaeology coupled with history, folklore, and geographic perspectives.

At its peak from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century, winter housing took place across the entire island of Newfoundland, most of Labrador, the north shore of Quebec, as well as sporadically in Cape Breton in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the Gaspé Peninsula in Quebec (Figure 1). The focus of this study will be on the island of Newfoundland itself where the tradition was developed and practiced by European-descendent communities. Winter housing as practiced by Newfoundlanders and the Inuit-Metis in southern and central Labrador will provide a useful point of comparison for future research.

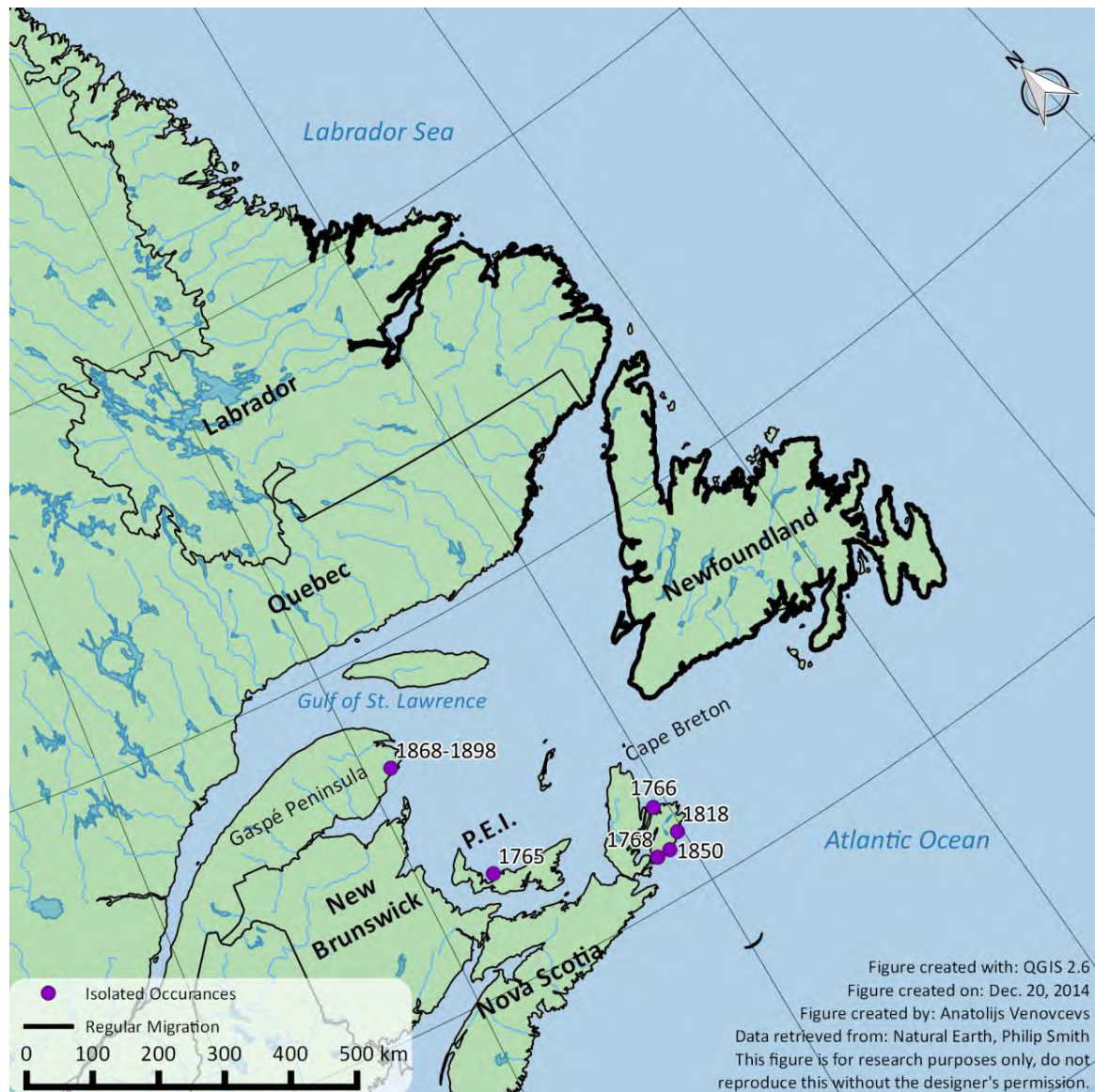


Figure 1: Prevalence of European winter housing in the Canadian North Atlantic. Figure reproduced from Smith 1995.

To explore this topic, the discussion is broken into four main chapters. The first will provide the geographical, historical, research, and theoretical context on the tradition and the archaeological sites that were explored as part of this research. The next chapter will lay out the methodology employed in this research in two parts – the preliminary research work into historical references, place names, and the geography of the winter housing

tradition, and the subsequent excavation and survey work at five different winter house sites near O'Donnell's, St. Mary's Bay and Daniels Harbour and Belburns on the Northern Peninsula. Next, the results of the research work will be discussed – the topic shall cover seasonal migration and winter house continuity as well as the cultural features and artifacts recovered from the archaeological fieldwork at the sites in question. Finally, the discussion will bring everything together in a broad and extensive examination of how winter housing was practiced and what it represents.

In the end, this thesis seeks to show that winter housing was an extension of the fishery guided by the realities of life in a harsh, North Atlantic environment. Whereby in other transhumant (i.e. semi-migratory) traditions outlands and peripheral spaces were employed to maximize the economic output of an environment that curtailed specialized economies, so too did winter housing allow Euro-Newfoundlanders to expand their ecological and cultural niche into the interior to gather resources and produce goods to serve and supplement their economies year round. In doing so, this thesis will build upon the works of Philip Smith and Thomas Nemec by arguing that rural, Euro-Newfoundlanders were not just fisherfolk, as the common imagination seeks to perceive them, but rather the traditional lifestyle on the island has always been pluralistic and adaptable. Winter housing represents just one way in which Euro-Newfoundlanders employed a variety of approaches to make the island their home.

2.0 CONTEXT

2.1 Geographical Context

At just over 3,000 kilometers from Ireland's western shore, Newfoundland is closer to Europe than it is to most of the North American continent. As the name suggests, Newfoundland was one of the first places explored by Europeans, receiving a regular stream of visitors since the late fifteenth century (Cadigan 2009:30-31).

Despite its proximity to Europe, Newfoundland lay on the edge of most efforts for permanent European colonization over the last four centuries primarily due to its inhospitable climate. While lying on the same latitude as France and southern England, the cold Labrador Current constantly washes the island allowing it to sustain the southern-most taiga forest in the world. The winters on the island are long, cold, and snowy while the summers are short, cool, and often punctuated by periods of rain and fog. Newfoundland's coastal promontories are windswept and exposed; 100 kilometer an hour winds are common in these places. On top of this, Newfoundland remained glaciated until 10,000 years ago. The retreating glaciers left behind a rocky landscape with thin, acidic soils that made large scale agriculture all but impossible (Cadigan 2009:3-11; Head 1976:41-48). Despite these drawbacks, the island offers an abundance of aquatic resources like whales, seals, salmon, and, especially cod which the Europeans started exploiting on an industrial level starting in the early sixteenth century (Pope 2004).

2.2 Historical Context

Aboriginal groups populated the island starting around 5000 years ago following the last glaciation (Tuck 1976). Over the millennia, Maritime Archaic, Palaeoeskimo, and ancestral Inuit and Beothuk people employed the island's marine and terrestrial resources. However the sometimes precarious resource base and harsh climate contributed to episodes of abandonment, extinction, or dramatic adaptation (Renouf 1999; Tuck and Pastore 1985).

In particular, the adaptations by the Maritime Archaic and the Beothuk are of interest to the current research as these groups relied on flexible subsistence patterns that seasonally employed both the marine and the terrestrial aspects of their environment. Maritime Archaic people employed the interior as a major hub for canoe and foot traffic from one side of the island to another facilitating trade and exchange across a large area (Lacroix 2014). The later ancestral Beothuk people relied on the interior for caribou hunting, especially when competition with Palaeoeskimo, ancestral Inuit, or the later European people curtailed their access to the coast (Holly and Erwin 2009; Rowley-Conwy 1990). Of particular interest is the Beothuk tradition of seasonally shifting their settlements between coastal locations in the summer for procurement of marine resources and the establishment of smaller camps in the near-interior for the winter to hunt caribou in a pattern that was similar to the later European settlers (Rowley-Conwy 1990).

Starting in the late 1400s Europeans started to visit Newfoundland and exploit its seemingly boundless cod stocks. During the subsequent century, fishers from France, Portugal, the Basque Country, Spain and England seasonally visited the island. Most of them established shore stations for the landing, processing and curing of cod for shipment to overseas markets (Pope 1997). The wharfs, stages, flakes, and cook rooms associated with these shore-based facilities required a great deal of wood from the nearby forests and took weeks or months to complete (Yonge 1663, in Poynter 1963:56-58).

In 1610, the English established the first permanent colony at Cupids in Conception Bay and in the following decades the English and the French started a handful of other colonies. All of these focused on the cod fishery and were located around the Avalon Peninsula, with a few communities starting up on the Bonavista and the Burin Peninsulas. Although their investors did not consider these colonies a financial success and many were short lived, these first year-round residents came to better understand the island's environmental potential and constraints. The cool summer months, for example, provided an ideal environment for catching and drying inshore cod but the thin, acidic soils, damp climate and short growing season limited agricultural endeavours (Cadigan 2009:3-11; Head 1976:41-48). Settlers also became familiar with flora and fauna, in 1622, Nicolas Hoskins remarked on the deer (caribou), wolves, bears, foxes and other fur-bearing animals along with birds and wild fruit and berries that existed in the interior (Hoskins 1622, in Cell 1982:205-06).

Newfoundland winters were completely different from the summers. Contemporaries living in colonies along the outer coasts described it as 'bleak' or 'extremely cold and sterile' (Stock 1631, in Codignola 1988; Wynne 1630, in Gaulton and Miller 2009). Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, was so dismayed after spending one winter at his colony at Ferryland in 1628–29 that his entire family and many settlers departed the following summer despite having invested tens of thousands of pounds. His now famous quote about Newfoundland winters still rings true '...from the midst of October to the midst of May there is a sadd face of wynter vpon all this land, both sea and land so frozen for the greatest part of the tyme as they are not penetrable...' (Calvert 1629, in Cell 1982:295-96).

The residual settlers from former charter colonies along with migratory fishers whom the fishing captains tasked to stay behind after the fishing season to protect and maintain shore stations together formed the nucleus of the early European population of Newfoundland (Pope 1993:288-289, 2004:46-55). Over the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries large mercantile centres developed including St. John's, Ferryland, Placentia, Carbonear, Harbour Grace, Trinity, and Bonavista but the nature of the cod fishery predicated a settlement pattern that consisted of small villages dispersed along much of the island's coastline.

The proximity to inshore cod stocks and suitable locations to dry fish were primary factors for settlement whereas shelter, agricultural pursuits, and access to governmental,

religious and commercial institutions were often secondary considerations. Within this context of environmental and socio-economic marginality, most Euro-Newfoundland residents turned their attention inland as a means of sheltering themselves from the long, harsh winters and diversifying their subsistence strategies.

While its exact origins are unknown, winter housing probably began with the seasonal summer fishery sometime in the seventeenth century. The English and later also French shore-based fishery required a significant investment of labour and material to construct fishing stages and other infrastructure. Due to a fierce market and geopolitical competition along with scavenging by the Beothuk natives, these fishing rooms were vulnerable to damage and destruction when the ships sailed back to Europe in September. For these reasons, fishing captains began leaving a few crew members behind to look after this infrastructure for the winter and make repairs before the ships returned in May (Pope 1993:288-289).

At the same time, the local planters who chose to settle in Newfoundland often had to contend with months of isolation on exposed headlands and bays with few economic opportunities as the cod retreated from the island's shores and the ships sailed back to Europe. This predicated the development of seasonal economies and, as early as the 1660s, cutting wood and sawing boards was considered an important part of the winter activities (Yonge 1663, in Poynter 1963:60). At the same time wealthier members of

early Newfoundland society hired men to go hunting and furring over long distances (Pope 2004:306-311).

However, life was hard for anybody who chose to overwinter at the fishing stations. Not only did they have to store enough provisions to last them through the season but they also had to build adequate shelter and develop the skills needed to survive in almost complete isolation for up to seven months at a time (Nemec 2006:172-173). Employment was scarce and even in the nineteenth century an able-bodied man could be hired for the entire winter for just his room and board (Wilson 1866:214). To make matters worse, the wood-intensive cod fishery and the slow growth of trees quickly led to deforestation around the settlements (Head 1976:18-19).

This, combined with a lack of land titles and government authority, made it more sensible for the English and French settlers of Newfoundland to migrate into the interior for the winter. There they built their winter houses and lived in them for between four and seven months at a time until the spring. In the shelter of the forests, they hunted, trapped, caught freshwater fish, and procured lumber for firewood, boats, barrels, staves, and other items (Smith 1987a; 1987b; 1995).

Despite representing what most of Newfoundland's European population was doing for half of the year for close to three centuries, most accounts about the winter housing tradition come from nineteenth-century sources (i.e. Boilieu 1861; Bonnycastle 1842;

Cormack 1928; Jukes 1842; Llyod 1886; Moreton 1863; Mountain 1857; Wilson 1866; Wix 1836). These accounts describe winter houses as small rectangular structures that ranged from 1.8 by 2.4 metres to 4.6 by 6.1 metres in size and built from wooden posts stuck vertically into the ground, sometimes incorporating live trees for the house corners. The walls were chinked with moss or clay and the roof was made from bark or branches. While windows were sometimes present, it was more common for the only natural light to come through the same hole in the roof that allowed smoke to escape; fireplaces were made of low-lying stone or clay-lined wood (Boilieu 1861:52-53; Jukes 1842:69; Mills 1977:81; Smith 1987a:11; 1987b:243). Many of these houses were not permanent but rather they were abandoned and rebuilt in a different area after one or a few winters (Oldmixon 1708:9-10). It was not uncommon for entire extended families to reside in a single house in close quarters; personal space did not exist in the modern sense of the word (Wix 1835:53).

While the start date of this tradition is not known, archival references appear by the late seventeenth century (Brouillan 1693; MacPherson 1977:108; Smith 1987a:14). It was fully established by 1708 (Oldmixon 1708:9-10). The reason for this rapid adaptation is uncertain, though it is unlikely that it resulted from interactions between European fishers and Newfoundland's native Beothuk given the policy of avoidance and confrontation by both parties (Smith 1987a:20, 1987b:246).

Nor does it seem likely that the transhumant tradition came to Newfoundland with the Europeans. Most Europeans who first settled Newfoundland came from Devon in the English West Country and La Rochelle in the southwest of France. Lesser numbers originated from Wales, southern Ireland and Brittany. While they may have been aware of transhumant traditions taking place in Devon, western France, or southern Ireland, early settlers probably did not practice it themselves. Rather, it is more likely that winter housing grew from the seasonal nature of the transatlantic migratory fishery which saw seventeenth-century fishers alternate between summers spent fishing in Newfoundland and agricultural pursuits like late harvests, hedging, or animal husbandry during the winters in Europe. In fact, the fishers themselves may have seen the parallels between the transatlantic migratory fishery and transhumant pastoralism; the Basque name for their whaling station in Red Bay, Labrador was the name given to a migratory bird, 'Buitres,' which was considered a companion to men and herds migrating to the summer pastures in the Basque highlands (Pope 2004:250-252).

Winter housing grew as the population of Newfoundland increased. Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century letters and reports by merchants, military officers, and members of the clergy, some of the few people who could afford to stay in the 'primary' seaside settlements for the winter, are full of references to this tradition taking place throughout Newfoundland (Smith 1987a:12-13). The mid-1800s saw the winter housing tradition hit its peak with references to it being recorded all over Newfoundland, southern Labrador, and the neighbouring Atlantic provinces. This undoubtedly had an impact on the native

populations in the region. In fact, a letter by a fur trapper in 1817 makes mention that both the Beothuk (“Red Indians”) and the Micmac inhabited White Bay where they plundered winter houses (Gale 1819). This suggests that European winter activities had a direct impact on the native way of life, especially on the Beothuk who at this time were becoming more and more isolated in the interior.

Winter housing started to decline in the second half of the nineteenth century with the diversification of the winter economy, the proliferation of churches and church-based education, the construction of better-insulated homes, and the introduction of fuel-efficient metal stoves. In spite of this, winter migration survived well into the 1950s through the adaptation of motor boats, sawmilling, and, at times, the railroad system (Cuff 1983; Smith 1987a:23-25). Today the tradition lives on for many Newfoundlanders through an active cabin culture that, on occasion, impacts the remains of earlier winter houses (Bob Cuff, personal communication, November 19, 2014; King 2012; Mills 2012). In its modern incarnation, winter housing as cabin culture is primarily a male activity used for leisure, hunting, subsistence, and temporary shelter; there are several types of cabins based on their use and proximity to present-day communities but their existence speaks to the continued vernacular use of the Newfoundland interior (King 2012:47-61).

To understand how the sites explored for this thesis fit within this 300-year scope, a culture history for the communities of O'Donnells, Daniels Harbour, and Bellburns are provided below.

2.2.1 O'Donnells, St. Mary's Bay

Historically, St. Mary's Bay was the focus of the French fishery who were drawn to the area since the sixteenth century with St. Mary's proper and Great Colinet Island being the two major foci of activity during this early period (GPA 2007:16). However, there is no indication that the French ever tried to permanently settle in the bay and it remained an employed but unsettled no-man's land between the French in Placentia Bay to the east and the English in Trepassey to the west and northward along the south shore. Yet, during the seventeenth century wealthier English planters did occasionally hire English servants to go into St. Mary's Bay to trap and hunt for furs in the winters. One famous case in 1680 involved six Englishmen hunting game while damaging the premises of a Frenchman and looting his cabin and boats (Pope 2004:306-311).

After the French surrender of the Southern Shore to the English in the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, English merchants moved into the area. Most of the early settlers in the community were English and most of the settlement focused around St. Mary's proper (GPA 2007:17-18). Aside from cod, salmon was an important resource. In 1723, John Masters and Phillip Watson established a salmon fishery on the Great Salmonier River and on Colinet River in the extreme northeast corner of St. Mary's Bay. By next year

they were recorded as having 16 men in their employment (Head 1976:76). The area was also known for good furring and in the nineteenth century some people in St. Mary's Bay made a living from hunting and trapping alone (GPA 2007:15-16).

However, throughout the eighteenth century, growth was slow compared to the other areas of the island. By the mid-1730s, St. Mary's had a winter population of about 50 people but expanded little after that. No record of the fishery in St. Mary's exists between 1738 and 1758 suggesting that the bay could have been abandoned. Starting in the 1760s, however, the population of St. Mary's began to grow with an influx of Irish Catholic fishing servants so that by 1779 St. Mary's had a winter population of 222 of whom 180 were male fishing servants; 196 people were Roman Catholic (GPA 2007:18).

On top of the relatively slow growth, the fishery in St. Mary's and neighbouring Trepassey was disrupted by the American Revolutionary War (Head 1976:156). In 1777 and again in 1780, American privateers attacked St. Mary's. The first privateer was reported destroyed by the local garrison while the second privateer was captured by the local fishermen who rigged up a sloop with cannons and chased it down (GPA 2007:18; Head 1976:156).

Overall, little is known about St. Mary's Bay during the eighteenth century, it received little attention from government officials and the Irish Catholic majority discouraged Anglican missionaries from visiting the region (Head 1976:156). The low population

density and little government and ecclesiastical interest in the area are probably the reasons why Phillip Smith was not able to find references to winter housing on the southern Avalon Peninsula (Smith 1987b:14, 1995:80, 2005:6).

Populations remained relatively small into the nineteenth century. In the 1836 census the entirety of St. Mary's Bay had 135 houses, 344 male residents, 376 female residents, and employed 156 servants (140 males and 16 females) most of whom were based out of St. Mary's proper, for a total summer population of 876 and, presumably, a winter population of at least 720 people. According to the 1845 census, St. Mary's Bay had 196 dwelling houses with a total of 1303 inhabitants. It was only during this time that St. Mary's was able to make a shift from employing servants to a completely family-based fishing economy (Cadigan 2009:101).

It is within this context that the community of O'Donnells was founded. O'Donnells, formerly known as Mussel Pond, is situated at the head of Mussel Pond Cove on the eastern side of St. Mary's Bay. The original name comes from the amount of mussels found in the salt water pond and the cove while the modern name was given to the community in 1919 by Father Enright, an Irish Roman Catholic priest in the community (Ryan and Ryan 2000). Today, O'Donnells is a U-shaped settlement hugging both sides and the head of the cove over a relatively flat area.

The community's exact origins are unknown but oral history describes a family by the name of O'Neil that lived at Nail's Cove near Mussel Pond Point prior to the 1800s (Ryan and Ryan 2000). The area is reported to have a root cellar and one and a half acres of cleared land suggesting that it was a year-round site. The absence of Nails Cove on the 1836 census of the region suggests that it might have been abandoned by that time (Ryan and Ryan 2000). Bill Hickey, who identified the Big Mussel Pond sites, stated that he found square-headed nails at Nails Cove in the past, suggesting that the site dates to the early nineteenth century. It is recorded as the Nails Cove 1 site (CgAj-04) with the Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO 2014:145-146).

Additionally, the local toponymy around Big Mussel Pond refers to people who are not recorded as ever having resided in the community. Feature names like Johnny Dean's Point, Hayes's Brook, Shannon's Cove, and Low's Point suggest that Big Mussel Pond was frequented by individuals from neighbouring communities. The origin of these individuals is unclear but a Thomas Hayes is listed as a fisherman in Salmonier, St. Mary's Bay in the 1864-1865 Thomas Hutchinson's directory for Newfoundland (Hutchinson 1864). Whether or not this person was a relative after which two features in Big Mussel Pond are named could not be ascertained.

According to local tradition, the first family to reside in O'Donnells was an English family by the surname of Coombs. The home site of the Coombs family has not been reoccupied and a root cellar and relict potato beds are visible on the southern end of the

barrisway, some distance away from the modern community (GPA 2007:31; Ryan and Ryan 2000).

The family resided in the area by 1836 when Mussel Pond was enumerated in the Newfoundland census. Unfortunately, it was enumerated with nearby Admiral's Beach and Gleeson's Cove and thus the number of people who resided in Mussel Pond is unknown. Together, the three communities had 16 boys and 11 girls under the age of 14, 11 men and 12 women between the ages of 14 and 60, and one man over the age of 60. In total they had five fishing boats under 15 quintals (Population Returns 1836).

In 1845, Mussel Pond was enumerated separately. It had a population of seven people, all Roman Catholic. The population was split between two houses and consisted of two men and three women between the ages of 14 and 70 and two boys under the age of 14. It has been suggested that one of these households was that of the senior Coombs, his wife, and their adult daughter and the other consisted of Coombs's son, Edward, who was now married with two sons (Ryan and Ryan 2000). The families owned one boat of over 30 quintals in size. The families also owned eight head of cattle, one pig, and two and a half acres of land of which one was cultivated and producing one ton of hay and 40 barrels of potatoes.

The Coombs family was still the only one residing in Mussel Pond in 1857 when the next census was taken. For that year, a single family occupying one house was enumerated.

Out of a family of 10, two were born in England (presumably Coombs and his eldest son) and eight were born in Newfoundland. There were two adult men in the household, one of whom was a widower, one adult woman, one woman and two men aged 10 to 20, and two girls and two boys under the age of 10. The family had three acres where they produced 20 barrels of potatoes and raised four head of cattle and two milk cows. While no boat was listed, three men in the family were fishing – probably through being hired on by boat owners in neighbouring St. Joseph's (Ryan and Ryan 2000). In 1864, Thomas Hutchinson's directory for Newfoundland lists Edward Coombs as a fisherman in Mussel Pond (Hutchinson 1864:305). After 1868 the community started to expand beyond just the Coombs family. The Mahoney family joined the community in 1868, the Butlands in 1870, and the Hickeys in 1873 (Ryan and Ryan 2000).

2.2.2 Daniels Harbour and Bellburns, Northern Peninsula

The western side of the Northern Peninsula where Daniels' Harbour and Bellburns are located has a different settlement history. Settlement of this area started in the second quarter of the nineteenth century with most of the original settlers arriving directly from England or the Jersey Islands (Thornton 1977:163-168). In the second half of the nineteenth century they were joined by Newfoundlanders from the eastern side of the island and the occasional French, British, and Jersey arrivals (Thornton 1977:177-179).

The economy of the area was also more diverse than in eastern Newfoundland. The early traders of the region, like George Cartwright, observed that economic exploitation of

these areas could not survive on cod fishing alone. Instead seal hunting, salmon fishing, and fur trapping was emphasized in a flexible, pluralistic pattern of subsistence (Thornton 1977:160; 168-170). The locations of the first permanent settlements were built with these resources in mind. As these resources were more territorially demanding than cod, population was much less dense than in eastern Newfoundland with each cove or salmon river being occupied by usually only a single family or person (Thornton 1977:171-172). Only after the influx of Newfoundlanders from the eastern side of the island, did the economy shift to the summer fishery, though it remained somewhat more diversified (Thornton 1977:177-178).

In this context Daniels Harbour and Bellburns were first settled by Europeans. The history of Daniels Harbour is explored in a MUN student paper by Wayne Payne and summarized in the 2008 Gerald Penney Associates report (GPA 2008:10; Payne 1973). According to Payne, the area was first used for trapping in the early nineteenth century and its good harbour allowed a British trader, Daniel Regan, to weather a storm there in 1823. It is from that event that the harbour and thus the community get their names (Payne 1973:2).

The area was first settled by James Biggin who arrived in 1828 from Somerset. He established his first house on the shore but also built a winter house in the forest behind the cove. He married in 1832 and cleared 15 acres around the winter house for gardening in the summer since it provided more shelter (Payne 1973:2-3). Spending winters in the

woods was carried out until 1956 when the tradition was abandoned in the community (Payne 1973:4). In addition to fishing, pasture and farming were important economic activities in Daniels Harbour. Oxen and fowl were popular and hay was grown around winter house areas in the summer (Payne 1973:23-24).

In total, Daniels Harbour had three winter housing areas. The first was close to the community southeast of Winterhouse Pond which was subsequently cleared and used for gardening. The second area lay further to the east while the third was established in the south in the area known as Bills Woods (GPA 2008:10). Daniels Harbour winter housing area is better documented than most as a hand drawn map of the wintering areas appears in Philip Smith's 1994 article in the *Encyclopedia of Newfoundland and Labrador* (Smith 1994).

While Bellburns was not originally part of the study, it was included in this research following the advice of Gerald Humber, a local informant at Daniels Harbour. Mr. Humber connected the author with Emmanuel House in Bellburns who was able to talk a little bit about his community's history and his childhood experiences of growing up in a winter house. Afterward, a MUN student paper that Emmanuel House wrote in 1972 was consulted for the historical context (House 1972).

House wrote that Bellburns was first settled in 1830 by Jack Duggit who built a winter house that same year (1972:2). Salmon fishing was the main activity early on and in the

1830s land was cleared for agriculture around the winter houses (House 1972:15). Then, in the late nineteenth century, the economy diversified into seasonal occupations. Lobster was harvested in the spring, cod in the summer, hay was cut in August, forestry and sawmilling took place from September to December, and between January and spring people lived in their winter houses (House 1972:4). Furring and trapping were also big activities in the fall and winter (House 1972:10; 20). It is unclear when the practice of winter housing fell out of use but it is likely that it went on until the 1950s, much like at the other communities on the Northern Peninsula.

2.3 Research Context

While Philip Smith defined much of the current understanding on European Newfoundland winter housing, he was not the first to explore it in a publication. In 1983, Robert Cuff wrote the first scholarly article on winter housing by discussing a twentieth-century variation on the tradition from the Bonavista Peninsula where fishing families from Bonavista and the neighbouring communities would use the rail system to travel to various railroad sidings and establish their camps there to cut lumber, hunt, and freshwater fish for the winter (Cuff 1983).

This was followed by Smith's 1987 articles where he outlined the pre-twentieth-century aspects of the tradition from the information he gleaned through the sporadic historical references (Smith 1987a, 1987b). Smith emphasized the duality of historic Newfoundland life that historically revolved between the summer fishing outports and cabins in the

forested interior for the winter. He called winter housing a form of transhumance reflecting traditions in other areas that employed dualistic economic strategies, often involving herd animals, that exploited distinct environmental zones with strongly contrasting seasonal conditions (Smith 1987a:3-4).

In his discussion Smith touched on winter house construction, variation of distances travelled between summer homes and wintering places, the popularity of the tradition, the identity of the migrants, the size of wintering communities, and the flexibility and complex life histories of wintering areas themselves (1987a:8-19; 1987b:243-245). Smith also critically analyzed the environmental, economic, political, and cultural reasons for its development, persistence, and eventual decline. Smith summarized most of these ideas in his 1994 entry of winter houses and winter migrations for the *Encyclopedia of Newfoundland and Labrador* (1994). In one of these early works, Smith admitted that he was, unfortunately, limited by the sporadic archival references to the tradition and posited that archaeology may be the best, if not the only, tool to explore winter housing in Newfoundland. In particular, he pointed out that archaeology can be used to solve specific problems like addressing whether or not winter housing was practiced on the southern Avalon peninsula (Smith 1987a:33).

In his 1995 article, Smith expanded on his previous work by including several models for community behaviour and settlement expansion associated with winter housing and created a framework to describe how kin-based Euro-Newfoundlander groups would

seasonally disperse across the landscape (1995:84-85). Finally, in 2005, Smith outlined his argument for the use of toponymy to study winter migrations. By relying on place names with words like “winter house”, “winter”, or “tilt” one could possibly identify locations of former wintering areas (Smith 2005:4-5).

Thomas Nemec and Peter Pope expanded on Smith’s research. Nemec clarified the nomenclature associated with the transhumant Euro-Newfoundlanders by describing them as “forager-fishers;” a term that emphasizes the hunting of wild game and the gathering of edible vegetable matter through “foraging” and the hunting and gathering of aquatic resources through “fishing” (Nemec 2006). Meanwhile, Peter Pope tackled the issue of the origin of the tradition itself by tracing the parallels between winter housing, European pastoral transhumance, and the transatlantic migratory fishery. Pope made the argument that while transatlantic fishers may not have practiced pastoral transhumance of their home countries, the parallels were certainly not lost on them. The transhumant act of sending a contingent of men with few possessions into the European outlands for the summer to look after pastoral animals closely paralleled the act of sending a contingent of men with few possessions to *Terra Nova* for the summer to fish cod and hunt whales (Pope 2004:248-254). For the first European fishers to winter in Newfoundland, there may have been little difference between wintering in the forests and wintering in the home country.

Finally, archaeological fieldwork over the last three decades supplemented the information derived from historical and oral sources. This includes references to winter houses recorded as part of historic resource potential studies done by Gerald Penney Associates for the Provincial Archaeology Office and seven winter house sites that were known in Newfoundland and southern Labrador before the start of this project. These consist of Black Duck Cove (DaAk-02), Middle Brook-Journois Pond (DcBp-01), Deep Cove (EhBe-10), Daniels Harbour Winterhouses (EbBj-11), Peter's Brook 1 (EkBc-29), Sunnyside 1 (ClAl-05), and Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03). Meanwhile in Labrador, work by Lisa Rankin and her students shed light on a similar winter housing tradition practiced by the Inuit-Métis (Beaudoin 2008; Beaudoin et al. 2010; Kelvin 2011; Kelvin and Rankin 2014).

Additionally, Bill Gilbert found strong evidence that Cupids Plantation (CjAh-13) was reused as a wintering area in the late seventeenth century after it failed financially as the first chartered colony in Newfoundland. While the site lacks architectural features and artifacts that are associated with winter houses (Bill Gilbert, personal communication, February 9, 2015), its established plantation buildings and a large number of cows, sheep, and pigs provided adequate winter shelter and food for the family of Thomas Butler, a wealthy planter who lived in Port de Grave at the time (Gilbert 2013:217-219).

Aside from the multi-component site at Cupids, the other seven Euro-Newfoundlander sites and the research conducted in Labrador are discussed in separate sections below.

2.3.1 Black Duck Cove (DaAk-02)

Black Duck Cove site (DaAk-02) was registered by Gerald Penney Associates in the summer of 2010 as part of two proposed cottage developments at Strong Tickle, Random Island, Newfoundland. Through interviews with local residents, the fieldwork identified that three places within the study area were used as winter houses early in the twentieth century, these include Fords Harbour and Black Duck Cove (GPA 2010:8). Of these, only Black Duck Cove was recorded as being a winter house site since the approximate location was identified by a local informant (GPA 2010:9). According to the informant the house was built in 1924 and was still serviceable in the 1950s (GPA 2010:23).

2.3.2 Middle Brook-Journois Pond (DcBp-01)

Not much is known about this site. Ken Reynolds briefly visited this site in 2007 and wrote no formal archaeological report. From the information gleaned from the Site Record Form on file at the Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Archaeology Office, it is known that the site is located near St. Teresa in south-western Newfoundland and consists of a large cleared area with sod banked walls for a log cabin or a tilt, gardens, rock piles, and a burial for two female children. It dates to approximately the 1920s-1950s.

2.3.3 Deep Cove (EhBe-10)

Deep Cove is a former winter house location for the community of Anchor Point just north of Deep Cove on the Northern Peninsula. The local community reconstructed

miniature versions of several houses, barns, and a school that once stood in the area. These surround the remains of the actual wintering area and several winter houses are still visible in various states of decay. The community dates to at least the middle of the nineteenth century and at one point contained up to 100 people and 12 houses. It was abandoned in 1958 (PAO 2014:146-147).

2.3.4 Daniels Harbour Winterhouses (EbBj-11)

Daniels Harbour Winterhouses site is located behind the community of Daniels Harbour on the Northern Peninsula. Gerald Penney Associates originally identified the site as part of their historical resources impact assessment for a Daniels Harbour bypass road (GPA 2008). While no excavations were carried out as part of this work, the survey identified a rich and complex landscape that has been employed by the local residents for almost 200 years. Cellar pits, push-bench sawmills, winter-time paths, and grave stones were identified in the winter housing area (GPA 2008:8-11).

2.3.5 Peter's Brook 1 (EkBc-29)

Peter's Brook 1 in Red Bay, Labrador was the first excavated European winter house site in the province. It was located in a grass-covered clearing approximately 100 metres inland from the western shore of the bay. Jim Tuck, who identified the site in 1989, originally thought that it represented the principle fur trading post of Pierre Constantin a successful merchant from Quebec who spent over 50 years trading, fishing, furring, and

seal hunting in western Newfoundland and southern Labrador (Crompton 2014; Tuck 1989:6-7).

Tuck further excavated the site in 1991. He recorded that the walls of the sod and rock structure still stood in places to a height of nearly a metre and a large mound on the east wall represented a chimney fall. The excavation revealed a complex stratigraphic sequence from three separate occupation phases with the subsequent phases reusing parts of the building (Tuck 1991:6). The assemblage from the first component of the site dated to the early eighteenth century when Red Bay was employed by Pierre Constantin. The site contained large numbers of European trade beads, presumably for native trade, French ceramics, nails, knives, birdshot and .75 calibre musket balls (Tuck 1991:7). The second component dated to the latter half of the eighteenth century and contained English creamware, salt-glazed stoneware, and had fewer glass beads suggesting that the structure's second occupants were not in the area to trade with the natives (Tuck 1991:7-8). The final component relates to the early nineteenth century as it contained pearlware and transfer printed refined earthenware ceramics. Given the date, this component would represent one of the first sites of the original Anglo-Newfoundlander settlers at the modern community of Red Bay (Tuck 1991:8-9).

Jim Tuck concluded that the site was a winter house given its distance from the beach and its location adjacent to a shallow portion of the bay that would have made summer fishing impractical. Additionally, Tuck's observed that

... if the predominant fauna of eighteenth century Red Bay was anything like it is in the late twentieth century, life would have been impossible at Peters Brook 1 during the summer and early fall months. Even with the latest in blackfly protection – completely enclosed “bug jackets,” coveralls, insect repellent and so forth – life for excavators of the Peters Brook 1 site was often intolerable (Tuck 1991:8).

The site was fully excavated in 1992 (Tuck 1992). Unfortunately, no one conducted any serious analysis or research on the assemblage even though it represents the only fully-excavated European winter house site.

2.3.6 Sunnyside 1 (ChAl-05)

Barry Gaulton and Steve Mills discovered the Sunnyside 1 site (ChAl-05) in 2009 and investigated it during the 2010, 2013, and 2015 field seasons with several groups of volunteers consisting of MUN graduate students and professional staff members (Gaulton 2016; Gaulton and Mills 2011, 2014a, 2014b). The site consists of a massive chimney collapse of angular stones spanning 4.7 by 4.5 m, approximately 1 m high and an overall volume of approximately 6.9 m³. The stones for it were collected locally from nearby outcrops along the shoreline. While the exact shape and size of the fireplace remains uncertain, it is at least 2.4 m wide and 1.5 m deep. The stratigraphy of the hearth reveals a tapered deposit of sterile clay and small pebbles sandwiched between two occupation layers suggestive of either multiple winter occupations or an attempt to raise the hearth

floor to mitigate against problems associated with water runoff and standing water that still occurs in spring and fall (Gaulton 2016).

A root cellar that measures 5.8 by 6.6 m stands adjacent to the hearth. Limited trenching inside the cellar indicates an interior space of 1.2 by 2.4 m, while its position immediately west of the fireplace would have provided easy access to the domestic space along with radiant heat to keep provisions from freezing (Gaulton and Mills 2014b:11).

The material culture from the site consisted of 854 iron nails and spikes, a few window glass fragments, 729 smoking pipe fragments, and wood-working tools. The assemblage also contains evidence of lead shot manufacture including lead stock, waste, and sprue fragments along with 240 pieces of lead shot of various sizes. Additionally, the work here recovered 1240 pieces of ballast flint debitage along with 20 crudely-made gunflints and 15 tinder flints made from the same material. Ceramics and glass were noticeably rare and the cooking implements consisted of a large iron pot and a copper kettle that displayed evidence of repair. One interesting tin-glazed ceramic piece was refashioned into a gaming disk (Gaulton 2016; Gaulton and Mills 2011, 2014a, 2014b).

Faunal remains while calcined and fragmentary reflect a focus on terrestrial resources. Out of the preserved faunal assemblage 95 percent is mammal, 1 percent is bird, and 2 percent is fish (2 percent is indeterminate). Identified species include caribou (*Rangifer*

tarandus), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), hare/rabbit (Leporidae), cod (*Gadus morhua*) and domesticated pig (*Sus scrofa*) (Elliott 2014, 2015a).

Overall the site dates to the 1650s-1680s and was possibly occupied by French fishers who began settling nearby Placentia Bay in the 1660s (Gaulton 2014; Gaulton and Mills 2014a, 2014b). Gaulton and Mills argue that that this winter house was built in a familiar Old World vernacular tradition because its occupants were still adapting to the environmental, economic and social conditions of overwintering in Newfoundland (Venovcevs and Gaulton n.d.).

2.3.7 *Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03)*

The Big Mussel Pond 1 site is located behind the present-day community of O'Donnells, St. Mary's Bay. In 2013, it was identified by a local fisherman and metal-detectorist, Bill Hickey. Bill sent Barry Gaulton an email saying that he identified artifacts with a metal detector on the southern shore of Big Mussel Pond along with a possible cultural alignment of stones. Barry Gaulton contacted the PAO in early June who contacted Bill and visited the site in the first week of June 2013 (Hull 2013:2).

Bill showed the material he collected which consisted of pieces of lead, iron nails, a gunflint, a knife, a heel of a shoe or boot, smoking pipe fragments, and several pieces of ceramic. Bill also showed the site to the PAO which was located in a small clearing on the south-eastern shore of the pond and consisted of a mound of rocks. The test pits

excavated on the site revealed cultural material; no artifacts were collected (Hull 2013:3-4). The PAO registered the site as Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03) (Hull 2013:5-6; PAO 2014:145-146).

2.3.8 Inuit-Métis Winter Housing

The Inuit-Métis of southern Labrador (now referred to as the NunatuKavummiut) are the descendants of Inuit women and men from the British Isles who inter-married during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century (Kennedy 1997). Given that the men were British and not Newfoundlanders and that the seasonal migratory tradition came from the Inuit, their form of winter housing is different than what is studied within this thesis.

However, given the environmental similarities, the work on the seasonality of the Inuit-Métis provides a useful point of comparison. Namely, this includes Matthew Beaudoin's excavation of a winter sod dwelling FkBg-24 from the second half of the nineteenth century that was occupied by a multi-ethnic household. Beaudoin's excavation recovered evidence of hunting, trapping, and sawing at the winter house. The blend of Inuit and European characteristics revealed the multi-ethnic nature of the structure (Beaudoin 2008; Beaudoin et al. 2010).

Laura Kelvin built on Beaudoin's research through oral histories and archaeology of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century sites to establish a settlement pattern among the ancestral NunatuKavummiut (Kelvin 2011; Kelvin and Rankin 2014). Traditionally,

these people moved seasonally between two or three locations revolving around three main subsistence loci of cod fishing, salmon fishing, and the winter economy. While the Inuit-Métis fished for cod and wintered in two different locations, salmon fishing could be undertaken in the winter location, the summer location, or a third location entirely. In addition to hunting, trapping, and woodworking, planting small gardens with potatoes and greens in winter areas for the summer was common (Kelvin 2011:52-54). Despite major social and demographic changes brought by the twentieth century, these seasonal rounds continued well into the twentieth century where seasonal schools, churches, shops, and government services existed in seasonal population centres (Dyke 1966:62-63). Today, the tradition continues with some NunatuKavummiut building summer or winter cabins in the same locations their ancestors employed (Kelvin 2011:77-79).

2.4 Theoretical Context

2.4.1 Transhumance and Marginality

Philip Smith applied the term “transhumance” to winter housing in his first article *In Winter Quarters*. He defined it as residential dualism resulting from “an adjustment to scattered and/or seasonally available resources, particularly in marginal geographical zones or in those with strongly contrasting seasons” (Smith 1987a:4). This may be stretching the common definition a little; the Oxford English Dictionary, for instance, defines transhumance as “the seasonal transfer of grazing animals to different pastures, often over substantial distances” (OED 2016); however, the dual residency and the seasonal migration to utilize seasonally-available resources still applies. Thus, this

research draws primarily on the theoretical frameworks developed by European archaeologists studying medieval and post-medieval transhumant traditions. While these traditions pertain to transhumant pastoralism, strong parallels between the North Atlantic non-pastoral transhumance and contemporary European traditions can be established to tackle seasonal, semi-migratory, exploitation of areas that previous researchers overlooked as marginal and peripheral.

Namely, Svensson and Gardiner's (2007) article on the marginality of the European countryside is pertinent to the proceeding discussion. They point out that "marginality" and "periphery" are both relative concepts that often get confused with each other. "Periphery" is directly dependent on the concept of the "centre" which, in turn, is dependent on one's perspective (Svensson and Gardiner 2007:21). From a European-centred perspective, Newfoundland may lie peripheral to its settlement cores – England, Ireland, and France. Likewise, scholars based out of Memorial University of Newfoundland in St. John's might see the rural outport communities as peripheral to themselves. Similarly, if one's perspective is a pre-moratorium coastal Newfoundland community dedicated to a cod-based economy, then the forested interior, referred to as "the country" in the local vernacular, is the periphery.

"Marginality" has at least two separate meanings. The first is that a land might give a marginal rate of return to the labour invested. The second are areas that lie on the periphery of the political, social, and economic centres. Often the two meanings of

marginality are confused and merged whereby those in the centre view those on the periphery as backward, rustic, or in some other way inferior (Svensson and Gardiner 2007:21). An example of this is seen with the age old Newfoundland rivalry between the town (St. John's) and the bay (the rest of Newfoundland) or in the way that late nineteenth-century Newfoundland scholars overlooked winter housing in their histories of the island by viewing the tradition as a backward throwback to earlier times associated with poorer classes in remote areas (Smith 1987a:31-33). It was often the wealthy and the educated who sought to place themselves in the cultural, political, and economic centre, thus marginalizing all other groups and the land that they occupy (Svensson and Gardiner 2007:21).

However, marginal land has relative, not absolute value to those who use it. Even when it provides a marginal rate of return, its inhabitants can compensate for it by increasing the geographical range of their activities, seasonally utilizing the area, or employing other supplementary economic strategies that the different ecological region provides. While marginal land clearly had lower carrying capacity, it could be employed in a less intensive manner (Svensson and Gardiner 2007:22).

Much like with the "periphery," "marginality" is also dependent on the viewpoint of those who are using the term. It is all-too-easy for scholars to approach the concept of margin from a narrow sense that defines the value of the land based on its rate of return and therefore overlook the real value of so-called "marginal" land (Postan 1966). Thus,

value of the land must be ascribed from the perspective of the people who were exploiting it (Bailey 1989; Crompton 2015; Svensson and Gardiner 2007:22).

In fact, the trend of calling Newfoundland in particular and the Canadian North Atlantic in general as “peripheral” and therefore “marginal” to the pursuits of more “central areas” has been a common academic trope for decades (Crompton 2015:54). It is only recent through the work of Newfoundland-based scholars that such uncritical assertions have started being re-evaluated and the true value of such places have started being revealed (Crompton 2015).

Additionally, it is important to remember that both marginal and peripheral land is neither static nor apart from the core (Burri 2014; Svensson 2015b). Rather, they are shifting, fluid entities whose limits are in perpetual movement and whose use is constantly redefined (Burri 2014:11). This redefinition takes places seasonally – as annual fluctuations in the weather close off access to certain resources while they open up others – and continually – as environmental, political, and economic changes redefine the meaning and value of outland space (Burri 2014:15-19; Svensson et al. 2008; Svensson 2015a, 2015b:297-298). Despite their changeable nature, outland areas were inherently integral to preindustrial rural societies as they provided resources that were distant or otherwise inaccessible in the core villages and the broader society to which the villages exported their goods. Thus, transhumant behaviour was not a strategy of setting rural people apart from their original communities but rather a method of integrating outland

use into their broader economic and social world (Burri 2014:19-31; Svensson et al. 2008; Svensson 2015a). In essence, transhumance is a method of binding the periphery and the centre together.

2.4.2 Economic Anthropology

Much of the relative value of marginal land is also derived from Stephen Gudeman's anthropological approach to economics (Gudeman 2001). According to Gudeman, an area that may be marginal in terms of one economic activity may be perfectly suitable for other tasks. Non-economic criteria, like religious or social considerations can also play a part in activities on "marginal" land. As the discussion chapter of this thesis will reveal, these considerations play an important role in understanding the pervasiveness and the continuity of the winter housing tradition.

While originally rejected by Svensson and Gardiner in favour of Stephen Gudeman's ideas, Karl Polanyi's substantivist economic approach also serves as a useful framework for understanding winter housing (Polanyi 1957; Svensson and Gardiner 2009:22). In particular, when studying individual winter houses and the choices made by transhumant individuals, Polanyi's householding concept, as applied by Rhoda Halperin is especially applicable (Halperin 1991, 1994:143-166; Polanyi 1957:53-55).

The idea of householding should not be limited to kin-based households or confused with household theory in archaeology (see Beaudry 1999, 2015). For one, while familial

networks are a staple of householding, it can also consist of non-related individuals, pairs, or groups of households can exist within a householding model (Halperin 1994:149). It is an economic model of supplying the needs of household subsistence that takes place on the household level. Usually this form of provisioning operates within the rural edges of state societies and is predominantly non-capitalist in nature (Halperin 1994:147-148).

Seasonal employment cycles, mobility, and kin-based networks are all key aspects of this non-capitalist form of provisioning. Flexibility and pluralism are needed to navigate the vagaries of state support systems and limited employment possibilities present on the rural margins of state societies (Halperin 1994:146). One can consider household-level economics a form of resistance and adaptation to the inadequacies found within capitalist and state systems. By planting gardens, doing odd jobs, maintaining kin-based exchange networks, and recycling cast off rejects from the mainstream capitalist economy people practicing householding are much better equipped to survive the downturns in the economy. While householding units often work far longer hours, maintaining this flexible system allows them a degree of autonomy that is not otherwise afforded in a wage labour market (Halperin 1994:161-165).

2.4.3 *European Transhumance*

Finally, this research contextualizes itself within the archaeological work done on medieval and post-medieval European transhumance. A great deal of variation existed between these traditions. For instance, people employed the upland areas of central and northern Italy for the *transumanza* since at least the Neolithic using these places for

agriculture, animal husbandry, charcoal production, and other seasonal activities (Carrer 2013:55, 2015; Carrer and Angelucci 2013:149-165; Vanni 2014).

Transhumance in Spain existed in three distinct forms – the *brañao* system, transhumance by a socially-marginalized group *Vaquieros d'alzada*, and *La Mesta*, a long-distance transhumance where herders moved large flocks of sheep and goats from south to north in the Iberian Peninsula (López 2002; Mier et al. 2014; Svensson 2015b:295). Out of these, the *brañao* system in northern Spain is of most interest since it involved seasonal movement by upland farmers from their agrarian communities to unenclosed summer pastures (*brañas*) higher in the mountains. Research on these spaces revealed evidence of transhumant land use from the Neolithic that intensified in the medieval and early post-medieval period (Mier et al. 2014). It survives, although in a simpler form, to this day (Daugstad et al. 2014).

Moving north, post-medieval transhumance in the Scottish highlands took the form of the *shieling* system until it faded around the 1840s due to the introduction of sheep farming. A complex system of formal and informal contracts between landlords, tenants, farmers, and communities governed the shielings that for the most part involved groups of individuals driving cattle into the highlands for the summer (Bil 1990). The distances travelled varied from one to four miles (1.6 to 6.4 km) to upwards of 12 miles (19 km) and lengths of stays differed from four to ten weeks (Bil 1990:56, 176). However, the shielings were not isolated, single-use seasonal spaces. Rather they were imbedded

within a larger mixed agrarian economy and employed for many other economic activities like limited cultivation, peat and turf collection, timber harvesting, iron working, hunting, and leisure (Bil 1990:115-123, 219-228). Intensive use of these upland spaces allowed some shielings to become permanent farms, new shielings to sprout, and thus eventually helped to colonize the highlands (Bil 1990:255-277). It has also been suggested that the act of sending out young people to look after the herds on shared pasture grounds allowed individual clans to form alliances with neighbouring clans through courtships and marriage between young people; this act also potentially expanded the human gene pool (Ommer and Turner 2004:131).

At the same time the *booley* tradition existed in Ireland. The *booley* much like the *brañas* and the *shieling* is a term applied to unenclosed upland pastures that existed in Ireland until approximately 1900. *Booley huts* are the main structures associated with these spaces and allowed poor Irish farmers to spend months tending their cattle and maximizing the cultivated land in their home settlements (Costello 2015; Gardiner 2008, 2012). These structures display a great deal of variation that range from simple stone shelters and weather breaks to oval and rectilinear houses used as summer dwelling places. Additionally, potato cultivation was common and potato ridges are present next to the upland houses (Costello 2015:49-54; Gardiner 2008).

Finally, it is important to touch upon the shielings (also referred to as *fäbod* or *säter*) in the Scandinavian *utmark*. *Utmark* roughly translates to “outland” though other

expressions like “upland” or “marginal land” are also used in the literature (Emanuelsson et al. 2003:80-81; Svensson 2015a:69). Much like in other areas, these outlands were used since the Neolithic for hunting but became physically defined with the introduction of the agrarian system in the Late Bronze Age in Scandinavia where the farmers physically and mentally created the *utmark* as an unenclosed space behind their fenced pastoral fields next to their permanent settlements. In the less hospitable environments these outlands were rather large and played an important role in those regions’ economy. Cattle grazing, hay making, limited agriculture, charcoal and iron production, hunting, stone quarrying, peat cutting, tar production, and forestry are just some of the ways in which rural Scandinavian communities employed these places; the goods of these activities would go on into supporting the local economy or be exported to the broader Scandinavian world (Emanuelsson et al. 2003:82; Svensson et al. 2008; Svensson 2015a:69-70). For many of these tasks seasonal migration into these forested areas took place from the permanent communities around the limited arable land at the bottom of river valleys (Emanuelsson et al. 2003:103-124). Continual use of these places over millennia helped to clear them and expand the scope of permanent settlement and the range of economic activities (Svensson 2015a). Additionally, this versatile pluralism buffered rural communities against environmental and economic fluctuations; the system was flexible enough to allow its practitioners to quickly reorient their subsistence tasks in response to outside stimuli (Svensson et al. 2008, 2009). While transhumance is no longer a major part of life in the Scandinavian interior, some farmers still continue to practice this tradition (Daugstad et al. 2014; Svensson 2015b:289).

This is only a cursory overview as similar systems existed in most outland and upland areas of Europe and elsewhere. So far, much of the European archaeological research approached transhumance from a landscape perspective aimed to explore seasonal rounds and land use in these marginal areas. Naturally, many of these approaches employed interdisciplinary techniques like history, ethnography, paleoethnobotany, and geographical information systems (GIS) (Carrer 2013; Emanuelsson et al. 2003; Mier et al. 2014). This theoretical framework seems particularly useful for the study of European transhumance given the millennia of land use that has produced a record of overlapping activities that have overwritten but not completely erased evidence of earlier occupations. European outlands are a chronological palimpsest (Lucas 2005:37).

On the other hand, European post-medieval archaeologists have yet to delve deeply in understanding sites on a household level. Part of this is because of the general lack of material culture at these sites before the nineteenth century, which has often limited the chronological investigation of these features to the study of morphological characteristics (Costello 2015:54-56). Out of the few notable exceptions is Eva Svensson's work on the crofter settlement at Pinoberget, Sweden. The results of this work clearly showed that this community was not destitute or marginal but rather tied into the broader nineteenth-century economy through a combination of iron working, gardening, sewing, shoemaking, and occasional wage labour (Svenson et al. 2009). Francesco Carrer's ethnoarchaeological case study is also of interest as it analyzed the spatial pattern of artifacts and ecofacts within two traditional pastoral huts in the Italian Alps. In that article

Carrer introduced the value of quantitative methods like spatial analysis and geostatistical methods when combining ethnoarchaeological data to interpreting archaeological sites and assemblages (Carrer 2015).

Specifically, Carrer revived Steve Tomka's ethnoarchaeological work into the material culture of transhumant agro-pastoralists in Bolivia which revealed evidence of delayed curation (Tomka 1993). Tomka observed that seasonal sites which are seasonally or episodically abandoned, the ones to which their owners are expected to return, contain a larger amount of well-made, good quality items. On the other hand, seasonal sites that have been permanently abandoned contain less well-made items because they are periodically revisited and scavenged for valuable material by their former occupants. These scavenged items are then reused on other seasonal sites or back at the home settlements. Seasonal sites are thus left with an assemblage consisting of mostly worn, broken, or low-quality items that were not considered valuable. Sites that have been abandoned the longest contain fewer items of which a larger amount would consist of broken and worn material (Tomka 1993:15-21).

2.5 Conclusion

This chapter contextualized the thesis research in its geographical, historical, academic, and theoretical context. In so doing, the chapter sought to define Newfoundland as a harsh place that did not favour intensive European settlement. Instead, one can see the island as a generally rural, environmentally marginal place that lay on the periphery of

most European attempts at permanent colonization. The pluralistic, semi-migratory economic strategies developed by both the indigenous and the Europeans occupants of the island are not dissimilar from those practiced on the rural margins in Europe. As the next several chapters will show, this pluralism and flexibility are an integral part of the non-pastoral transhumance practiced by Euro-Newfoundlanders.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this project is divided into two components – the first, consisted of the acquisition of historical references to winter housing and the subsequent analysis of that data, and the second, revolved around the documentation of five winter house sites and their subsequent analysis.

3.1 Historical Geography of Winter Transhumance

Even though European-descended populations practised the winter housing tradition throughout the entire island and much of the North Atlantic world, the Provincial Archaeology Database contained only seven European winter house sites in 2014. This paucity of data precluded any systematic analysis into how winter housing may have differed geographically or chronologically, making archaeological observations about the tradition cursory at best.

To fill this gap, contemporary accounts on winter housing scattered throughout the archival literature provided information that the current archaeological knowledge lacks. Using textual sources to derive geographic information for spatial analysis, termed Geographic Text Analysis (GTA), is a relatively new field that has arisen from the mass digitization of historic works. While this technique proved effective in providing broader geographical understanding in history and literature, archaeology has yet to widely adapt GTA (Claire et al. 2010; Cooper and Gregory 2011; Harris et al. 2010; Murrieta-Flores and Gregory 2015). The method employed for this study was not a true GTA as most of

the archival references to winter housing are not digitized or parsed via Optical Character Recognition (OCR) methods. Thus a word search algorithm could not be implemented. Instead the research relied upon the physical reading and skimming of as many accounts as possible to extract the geospatial information on the location and the details behind the winter housing tradition.

These archival references are extremely fickle. They range from primary, firsthand eyewitness accounts to secondary references by distant authors. They can provide important, sometimes very specific, clues to the exact location where their authors visited and stayed at winter houses while at other times the authors considered winter houses so pedestrian that they supplied no specific location or details about them. For instance, in a few good examples, the dimensions of the dwelling, the size and composition of the winter house dwellers, and their main winter tasks are recorded; most of the time this information is absent. Individual authors were also neither objective nor sympathetic observers. Often they were soldiers, captains, doctors, and, most commonly, missionaries and other members of the clergy. Many of them looked down upon this tradition as backward and primitive, especially the clergy who decried the difficulty in reaching their distant and scattered congregation in the winter season (Smith 1987a:24; for a notable exception see Wilson 1866).

To capture the variation seen in the archival record, a flexible database was designed in Microsoft Access (Figure 2). At the very least, the geographic coordinates and the year of

where and when a reference mentioned winter housing were recorded. All geographic coordinates were derived from Google Earth. Where present, additional data was recorded and included the mode and distance of travel, reasons for migration, size and number of occupants inside the winter house, associated landscape features, and the summer settlement of the occupants.

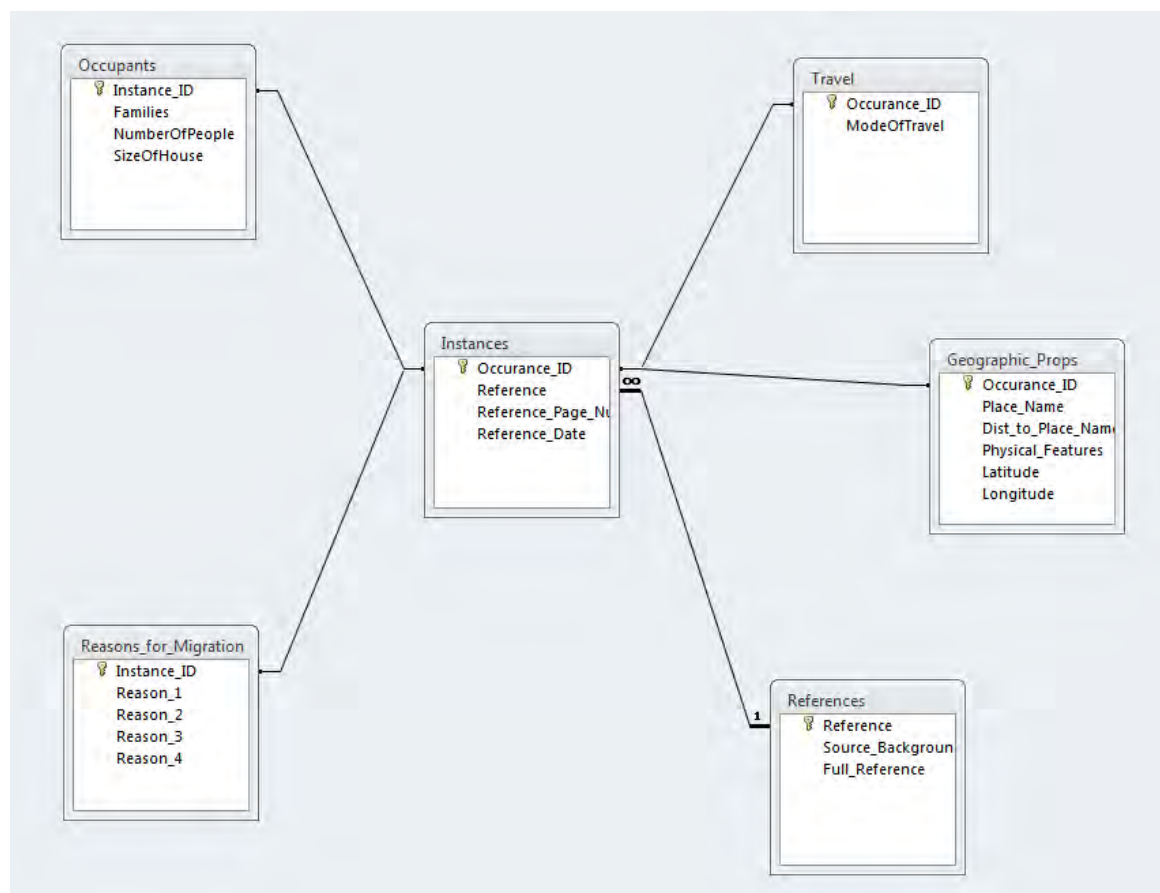


Figure 2: The relationship table in the Microsoft Access database.

The locations of each instance were derived from reading the archival text to ascertain what section of the island the author was referring to. Accuracy of these descriptions differed greatly. For instance, in the winter of 1835 Edward Wix describes four families

wintering at the head of Bull Arm in the present-day community of Sunnyside. After visiting them, Wix crossed a frozen swamp to the Come-by-Chance River, travelled a mile down it, and came across another collection of winter houses (Wix 1836:43-45). This level of detail provides a great deal of information of where the winter houses might actually be and could justify a survey in the future to identify them. Other accounts are much more general and discuss winter housing on the scale of a cove or a bay that can be tens of kilometers in circumference. The variable accuracy precludes the use of most data except for analysis done on an island-wide scale.

Modern toponymy supplemented the database work. This built on Philip Smith's 2005 article on Newfoundland toponymy where he made the argument that place names containing terms like "winter house," "winter," and "tilt" can indicate past winter housing practices with decreasing order of probability (Smith 2005). The word "country" could also indicate a former wintering location. Several place names like Country Cove in White Bay and Country Path in Bay Roberts which contain that word were used for winter activities (Bob Cuff, personal communication, November 28, 2014). KMZ place name files developed and accessible online from the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Municipal and Intergovernmental Affairs were employed to search for place names containing these words.

Finally, Bob Cuff, a historian with the CRM firm, Gerald Penney Associates Limited (GPA), greatly contributed to this aspect of the work. Bob Cuff's long-time interest in the

tradition and his work with the Encyclopaedia of Newfoundland and Labrador and with Gerald Penney Associates Limited produced an idiosyncratic collection of over 200 wintering places from his own research. He generously shared this data for this project in a word document. These were digitized with the help of Google Earth to identify the coordinates for these places. As Bob supplied the summer homes of these wintering places, they were also mapped in a separate GIS shapefile and then approximate straight-line routes were plotted between the summer communities and their associated wintering locations.

3.2 Archaeological Fieldwork

Archaeological fieldwork focused on two areas. The first took place behind the present-day community of O'Donnells, St. Mary's Bay (Figure 3). As discussed previously, O'Donnells resident Bill Hickey discovered the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) and showed it to the Provincial Archaeology

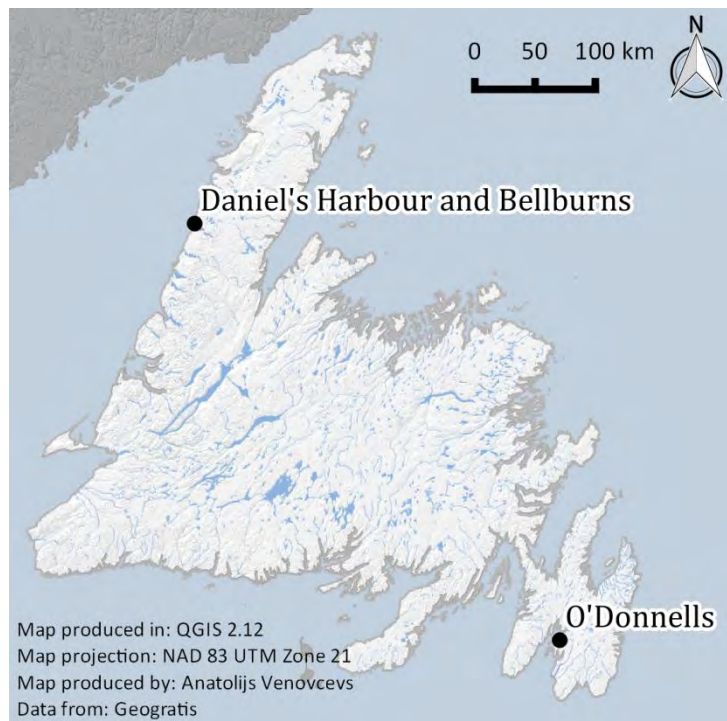


Figure 3: Case study areas for archaeological fieldwork.

Office in June 2013. With Bill's help, the 2014-2015 fieldwork documented and

investigated two additional sites – Big Mussel Pond 2 (CgAj-05) and Big Mussel Pond 3 (CgAj-06) (Figure 4).

All artifacts recovered from these sites were analyzed by function using a modified version of the “Classification System for Historical Collections” to organize the data (an organic class for bone was added to the original system) (Canadian Parks Service 1992). All metal artifacts underwent conservation at the Queen’s College Conservation Lab at MUN under the supervision of Donna Teasdale.

The second area of interest was on the Northern Peninsula. It was believed that a limited survey there would shed light on how Euro-Newfoundlanders practiced winter housing in that area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Figure 3). The fieldwork intended to revisit the site of Daniels Harbour Winterhouses behind the community of Daniels Harbour that Gerald Penney Associates identified (GPA 2008). While revisiting the site, the fieldwork expanded to the neighbouring community of Bellburns.

3.2.1 Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03)

The fieldwork at Big Mussel Pond 1 started on October 4th, 2014 when the author and Alison Harris, an MA candidate from MUN’s Department of Archaeology, visited the site for a single day of test pitting. Big Mussel Pond 1 was the only site that was known at the time. The site was relocated on the southeast corner of Big Mussel Pond using the GPS coordinates recorded by Stephen Hull during his June 2013 assessment of the site

(PAO 2014:145-146); better coordinates were recorded. The site is located in a small clearing about 1,500 metres east of O'Donnells across Big Mussel Pond. It is approximately 85 metres south of the southern shore of the pond and approximately 30 metres north of a small creek.



Figure 4: Big Mussel Pond sites in association with the community of O'Donnells and local feature names.

A large rock mound defined the site. It was believed that it represented a collapsed chimney. Recent evidence of human visitation was visible from the presence of an ATV track and an aluminum beer can found on top of the rock mound (Venovcevs 2014, 2015a). The fieldwork consisted of clearing the site of underbrush and laying in four stakes – 200N-200E (datum), 206N-200E, 200N-191.5E, and 206N-191.5E around the

rock mound. The latter two stakes were laid in at half metre intervals since a pair of large stumps prevented the stake being placed at the 191E or 192E mark. The grid was established to true north with magnetic north deviating from true north by 18.61 degrees west (Venovcevs 2014).

The fieldwork continued by establishing a baseline between each of the four stakes to draw in the shape of the rock mound by measuring the feature from each baseline at one-metre intervals. Because of the small size of the feature and the goal of this survey to understand the artifact distribution around the mound, a test pitting interval of two metres was chosen to cover each side of the feature by at least two test pits. Three of the four sides around the rock feature were tested, the north side was inaccessible due to heavy rock and tree cover. After this, test pitting expanded outward until test pits ceased producing artifacts or until heavy rock and tree cover prevented further work. The limits of the scatter of cultural material were defined to be 9.0 metres north-south by 4.0 metres east-west. Two concentrations of artifacts were observed to the northwest and to the southwest of the rock feature (Venovcevs 2014).

After the limits were defined and no diagnostic ceramics and pipes recovered, seven additional test pits were excavated at one-metre intervals in the southern concentration of artifacts in hopes of recovering a chronologically diagnostic object. Overall, the field work consisted of the excavation of 42 30 cm by 30 cm test pits with all soil screened through a ¼ inch (6 mm) mesh. Fifteen test pits contained artifacts with all but one

positive test pit producing between one and four artifacts. The outlier had 18 artifacts and was located right by the southwest edge of the rock mound. All test pits were backfilled at the conclusion of the survey.

After the test pitting was completed, stakes at 200N-191.5E and 206N-191.5E were pulled out as they were located on the ATV track. Stakes 200N-200E and 206N-200E were hidden behind the rock mound and could not be seen easily. They were left in place for the subsequent season.

Work at Big Mussel Pond 1 site resumed on May 25th, 2015 when the author with his supervisor, Dr. Barry Gaulton, visited the site with Bill Hickey. With Bill's help, the archaeologists cleared the remaining trees from the mound to reveal the actual form of the rock mound (Plate 1). Instead of being a single large rock collapse as recorded in October 2014 (Venovcevs 2014:1), the visible features consisted of a small rock collapse and a semi-circular stone wall.



Plate 1: The author at the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03). The rock collapse is on the right and the outline of the stone wall is on the left.

Work resumed on June 20th, 2015 with a total station and metal detecting survey to better delineate the limits of the two features before unit excavation. Vincent Jankunis, an MA candidate from MUN's Department of Archaeology, Bill Hickey, and Bill's nephew, James, assisted the author for this investigation. The work consisted of Vincent, Bill, and James walking one-metre transects over the site with a Fisher CZ-21 "QuickSilver" metal detector and flagging all of the hits with PVC flags. A total of 195 hits were recorded across the site. Three of the hits, both from the centre and from the periphery of the scatter, were chosen at random and excavated through 30 by 30 cm test pits to determine if the metal detector was picking up artifacts and not magnetized rock as is sometimes the case in Newfoundland (Gaulton 2011:1-2). All test pits produced metal artifacts when

screened through a ¼ inch mesh and it was assumed that all of the other hits reflected the presence of metal artifacts as well. These, along with the heights and the boundaries of the two visible features at Big Mussel Pond 1, were mapped in with a total station. In addition to stakes 200N-200E and 206N-200E from 2014, the archaeologists laid in four additional stakes – 200N-195E, 205N-195E, 200N-190E, and 195N-190E. All test pits were backfilled at the conclusion of the survey.

The unit excavations at Big Mussel Pond 1 took place over a six day period between July 13th and 17th and again on August 11th and August 12th, 2015. The first round of fieldwork was conducted with Simon Newcombe and Dustin Riley, both MA candidates from MUN's Department of Archaeology, along with Bill and James Hickey and James's younger brother, Donald, who came out to the site for a few days.

The fieldwork began with putting a 1 by 2 metre excavation unit through the west side of the rock collapse (unit 200N-195E). Given the difficulty of moving large boulders and the large quantity of cultural material in this unit, it was never fully excavated. Meanwhile, two units (202N-198E and 202N-197E) were excavated through the stone wall feature and its interior to get a better sense of it. They were not fully excavated during the fieldwork in July. Bill and James Hickey excavated additional units in the midden. Over the course of four days in July they excavated units 200N-190E, 200N-191E, 199N-191E, 198N-191E, 197N-191E, 196N-191E, and 199N-194E.

At the end of the week, the archaeologists backfilled all fully-excavated units while the partially excavated units (200N-195E, 202N-198E, and 202N-197E) were covered with plastic and dirt for the subsequent excavation in August.

The second round of fieldwork was conducted with the assistance of Jeremy Moyle, from Southern Archaeology, New Zealand; Megan Lawrence, from OPUS International Consultants, New Zealand; and Zack Shaw, from Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto, Ontario. Bill Hickey assisted with the excavation.

Over two days the crew worked on finishing the units 200N-195E, 202N-198E, and 202N-197E. Two additional units were opened up at 200N-194E and 201N-194E. Units 202N-198E and 202N-197E were fully excavated during the two-day excavation. Unfortunately, the identification of the hearth at the bottom of units 200N-195E, 200N-194E, and 201N-194E slowed the progress of the excavation and these units were not finished in time. The cultural deposits were drawn and photographed and a small sondage was excavated into the hearth in unit 200N-194E. Afterward, the unexcavated portions of units were covered over by plastic bags and the entire site was backfilled.

During the excavation of Big Mussel Pond 1, all *in situ* artifacts were point provenienced with a total station. Most of the material was screened through ¼ inch mesh. The difference came from the material from the hearth which was screened through a ⅛ inch mesh to facilitate the recovery of lead shot and small faunal remains. Two soil samples of

approximately one litre each were collected for paleoethnobotanical analysis. In total, 13 square metres (approximately 8 percent) of the site was exposed and the results of the fieldwork can be seen in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

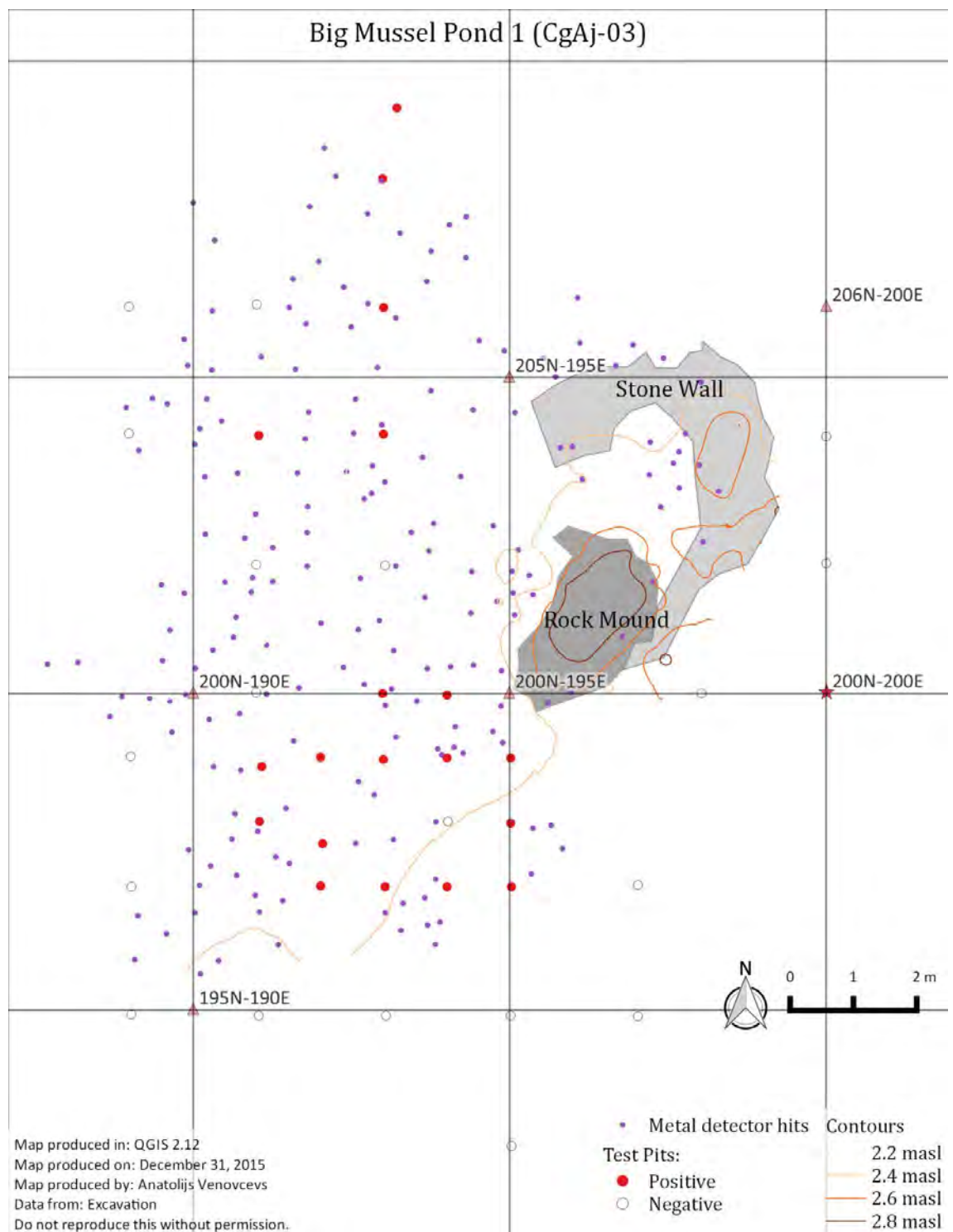


Figure 5: Results of the metal detector and test pitting survey of the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03).

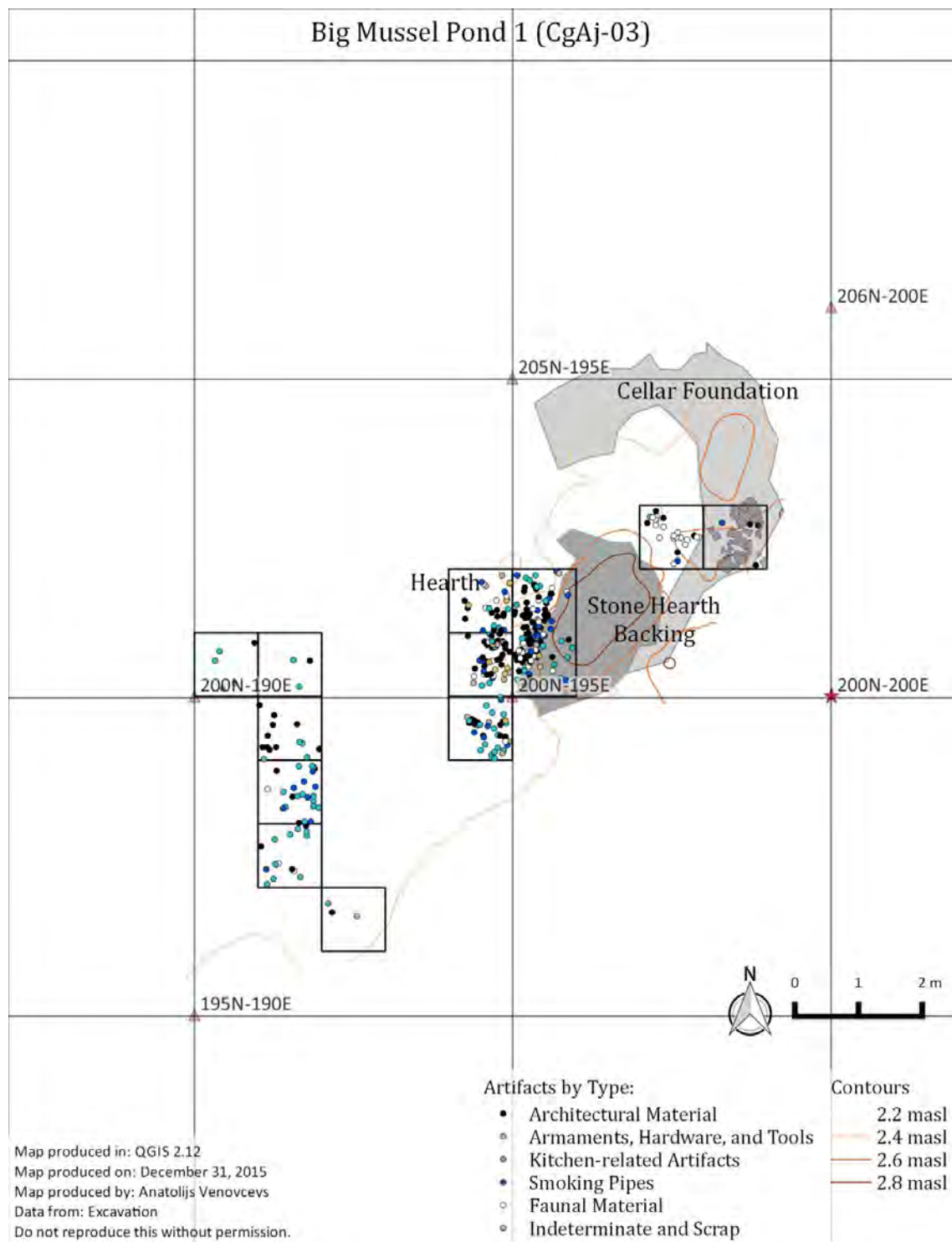


Figure 6: Excavation results from the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03).

3.2.2 *Big Mussel Pond 2 (CgAj-05)*

Bill Hickey identified Big Mussel Pond 2 in late 2013 by the large rock collapse and metal detector hits. However, he did not excavate the site. When the author visited O'Donnells on May 25th, 2015 with Barry Gaulton, Bill took the archaeologists to the site. The Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05) is approximately 1,000 metres east of the present-day community of O'Donnells across the pond. It lies 80 metres south of the southern shore of Big Mussel Pond and 15 metres east of the nearest present-day stream. However, the dry gully on the southwest edge of the site suggests that another stream existed right next to the site. During the survey Bill commented that the topography changed significantly as a result of hurricane activity a few years before the fieldwork.

At the time of discovery a thicket of pine trees grew over the rock mound which Bill cleared with a chainsaw during the visit (Plate 2). To prove that the mound was cultural in origin, the archaeologists dug eight 30 cm by 30 cm shovel test pits and all soil was screened through ¼ inch mesh. However, the first five test pits proved negative and Bill went back to get his metal detector. While he was away, the archaeologists dug their first positive test pit which contained the remains of an undecorated refined white earthenware saucer sandwiched between the rocks of the mound (Plate 3). After Bill came back with a metal detector, the team excavated two more positive test pits through the use of a metal detector.



Plate 2: The author by the rock mound at the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05) before it was cleared of vegetation.



Plate 3: Whiteware saucer between the rocks of the mound at the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05).

The author with the assistance of Vincent Jankunis and Bill Hickey surveyed Big Mussel Pond 2 on June 21st, 2015. They laid in a datum stake at 100N-100E and five stakes at 95N-100E, 91N-100E, 90N-105E, 90N-110E, and 100N-105E. The grid was established to true north with magnetic north deviating from true north by 18.61 degrees west at the time of this survey.

Just like at Big Mussel Pond 1, the site was subjected to a metal detector survey at one-metre transects where all the metal detector hits were flagged with a PVC flag. The exercise produced a total of 74 metal detector hits. Afterward, 15 30 by 30 cm test pits were excavated across the site to provide additional information on its limits with all soil screened through a ¼ inch mesh – only three test pits contained artifacts. The visible limits of the rock collapse, the metal detector hits, and the locations of the testpits were then mapped in with a total station. The crew backfilled all test pits at the conclusion of the survey.

The unit excavations at Big Mussel Pond 2 were carried out over a four day period between July 20th and 23rd, 2015 with the assistance of Bill Hickey and Melissa Wilkie and Victoria Dinham, third year undergraduates at MUN's Department of Archaeology. The author and the two undergraduate students excavated the area around the northern edge of the rock collapse to try and identify the hearth. These units consisted of 91N-102E, 92N-102E, 91N-103E, and 90N-103E.

Meanwhile, Bill excavated units 94N-104E and 94N-105E. After Bill finished these units it was discovered that the stake 90N-105E was improperly laid in and that those units were at an angle to the site grid. All further units were laid in in reference to the units excavated over the rock collapse to avoid this problem. In the final days of fieldwork at the site, units 91N-104E, 92N-104E, and 93N-104E were excavated by the undergraduate volunteers while Bill and the author excavated unit 94N-103E. Given the perceived shallow cultural deposits in units 91N-104E, 92N-104E and 93N-103E, a test pit was dug into the subsoil in the centre of unit 92N-104E to a depth of approximately 30 cm. This exercise confirmed that the excavations stopped at the natural subsoil.

During the excavation of Big Mussel Pond 2, all *in situ* artifacts were point provenienced with a total station. Almost all of the material was screened through ¼ inch mesh with the difference going through the ⅛ inch mesh in hope of recovering pieces of lead shot. In total, 10 square metres (approximately 18 percent) of the site was exposed. All units were backfilled at the end of the excavation. Figure 7 and Figure 8 present the final results.

3.2.3 *Big Mussel Pond 3 (CgAj-06)*

Finally, Bill Hickey identified Big Mussel Pond 3 (CgAj-06) at the end of the fieldwork at Big Mussel Pond 1 when he reported metal detector hits in an area much closer to O'Donnells than the other two sites. This area was investigated on August 12th and 13th, 2015 with Jeremy Moyle, Megan Lawrence, and Zack Shaw after they concluded the work at Big Mussel Pond 1.

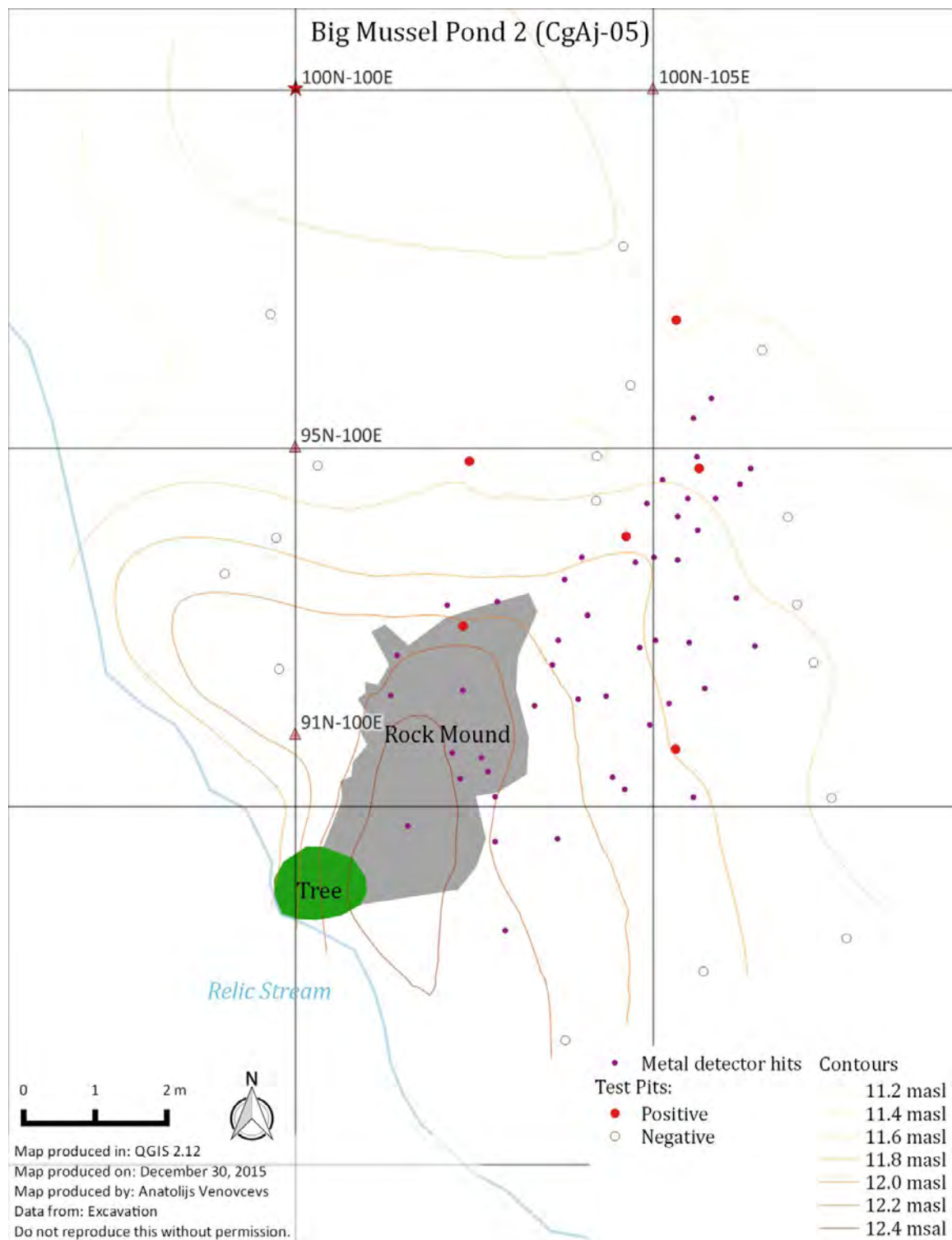


Figure 7: Results of the metal detector and test pitting survey of the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05).

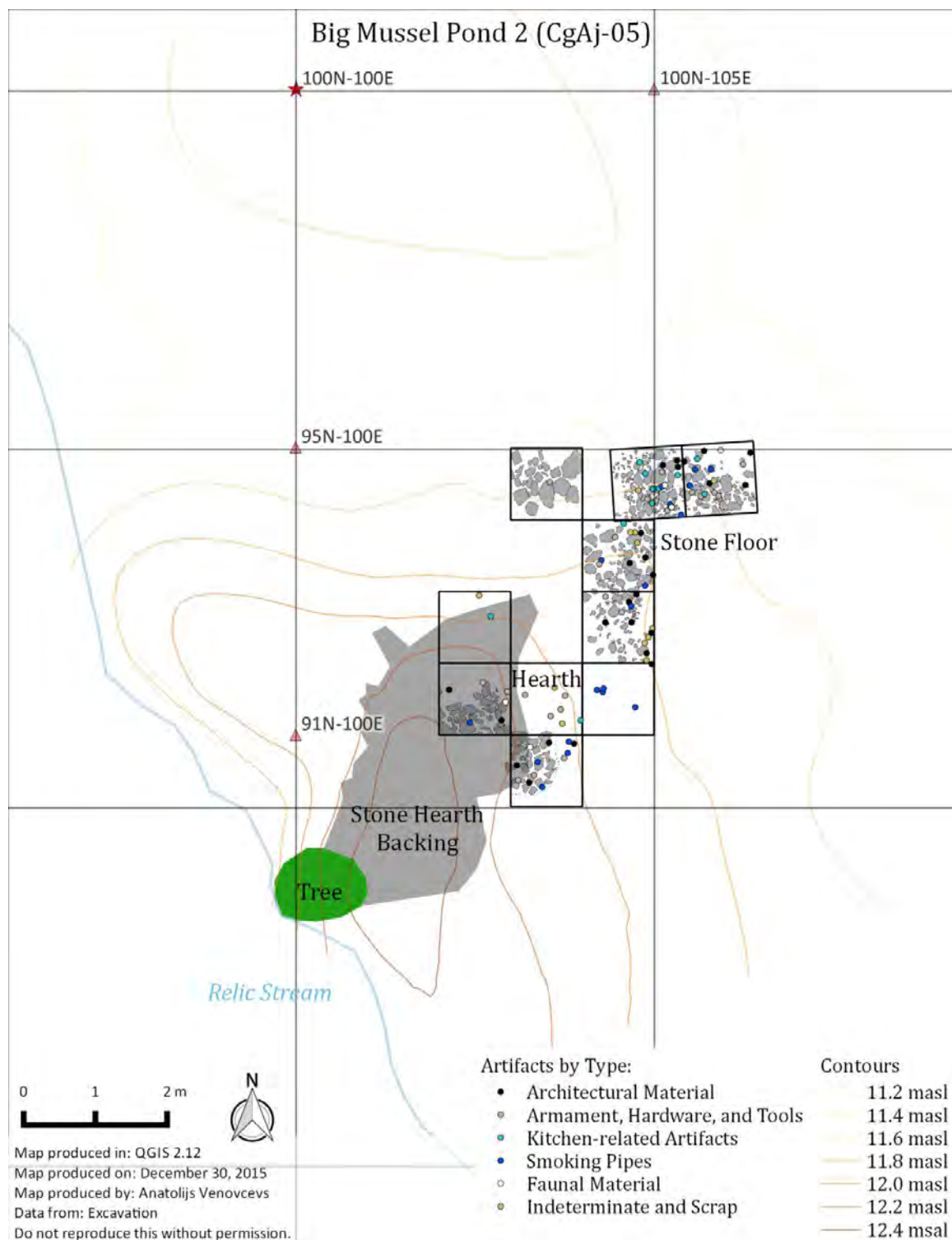


Figure 8: Excavation results from the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05).

Big Mussel Pond 3 lies approximately 500 metres east of the present-day community of O'Donnells approximately 40 metres south of the shore and adjacent to a one and a half metre drop to a small fresh-water stream. The site is unique because it did not contain any visible features. Rather, the area was mostly overgrown with short pine trees and had to be located using the Fisher CZ-21 “QuickSilver” metal detector (Plate 4). While the first test pit failed to produce a metal object, it did contain a gunflint which immediately identified the site as containing some archaeological significance.



Plate 4: Test pitting at the Big Mussel Pond 3 site (CgAj-06) after the trees were cleared.

Limited budget and inclement weather conditions curtailed the work at this site to half a day of test pitting where the crew excavated a total of 21 30 by 30 cm test pits across the site screening all soil through a ¼ inch mesh. Nine test pits contained artifacts. One of the test pits (TP 10) revealed the presence of charcoal, fire reddened soils, and dry-laid stone suggesting the location for a hearth. Zack Shaw expanded this test pit to a 40 by 40 cm unit for photography and drawing. All test pits were backfilled at the conclusion of the survey. Figure 9 presents the final results.

3.2.4 Daniels Harbour and Bellburns

Finally, the author visited Daniels Harbour and Bellburns over two days on July 27th and 28th. On the first day, the author met with Gerald Humber, a local informant who assisted Gerald Penney Associates on their 2008 assessment. Mr. Humber took the author around to the winter housing area southeast of Winterhouse Pond.

While Gerald Humber never lived in a winter house, he grew up when many of the kids his age were. He recounted that kids would still attend school in the winter by walking from their winter houses and that people used to keep cattle, horses, sheep, and other domestic animals with them in their winter houses since life there was much more temperate than life near the coast. Wintering families collected fresh water for the animals from Winterhouse Pond and Perry's Spring – a small pond in the southeast corner of the winter housing area (Gerald Humber, personal communication, July 27th, 2015).

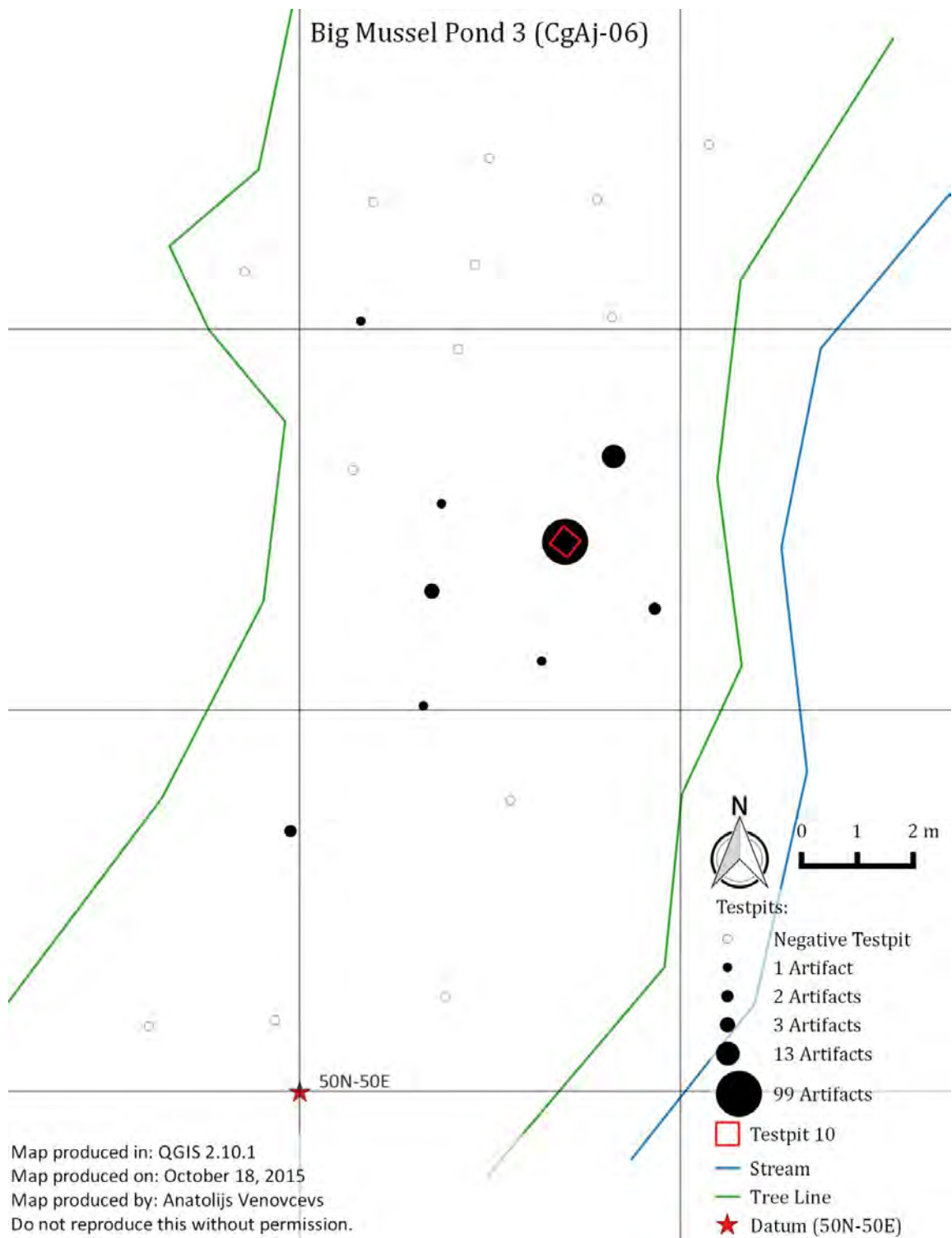


Figure 9: Survey results from the Big Mussel Pond 3 site (CgAj-06).

Next, Mr. Humber took the author to the southern winter house area called Bills Woods. There, the author met Sandy House who was the fourth generation to build a cabin on the same land. He showed the author where his father and grandfather had their cabins. The location of his great grandfather's cabin is unknown but it was also on the same property. Given Mr. House's age, 65 at the time of the survey, the great grandfather's cabin would date to approximately the late nineteenth century. Much like elsewhere on the Daniels Harbour Winterhouses site, animal husbandry featured prominently in winter life as Mr. House's father and grandfather had a barn to stable horses for the winter (Sandy House, personal communication, July 27th, 2015).

After the tour by Gerald Humber, the author revisited the winter house area that lay closest to Daniels Harbour. There, he surveyed the clearings and the overgrown winter trackways and documented all of the visible cultural features in the area with a camera and a GPS (Figure 10). The coordinates for features recorded by Gerald Penney Associates were revisited to ascertain their condition and new features were documented (GPA 2008:15).

On advice of Gerald Humber, the author got in touch with Emmanuel House, a local of Bellburns, the next community north of Daniels Harbour. On July 28th, the author visited that community to meet with Emmanuel House who took him to the location where he and his family used to spend the winters. Mr. House recounted how his family used oxen to move to their winter houses and how they stayed there from December to April

catching salmon while hunting for caribou. Mr. House identified the former locations of five winter houses that were all owned by his family. Winter housing in the House family started with Emmanuel House's grandfather who first moved to Newfoundland from Devon and started living in a separate house during the first winter (Emmanuel House, personal communication, July 28th, 2015). The locations of House family winter houses were recorded with a GPS (Figure 11). The site was registered as the Bellburns Winterhouses site (EcBj-02).



Figure 10: Survey results of the Daniels Harbour Winterhouse site (EbBj-11).

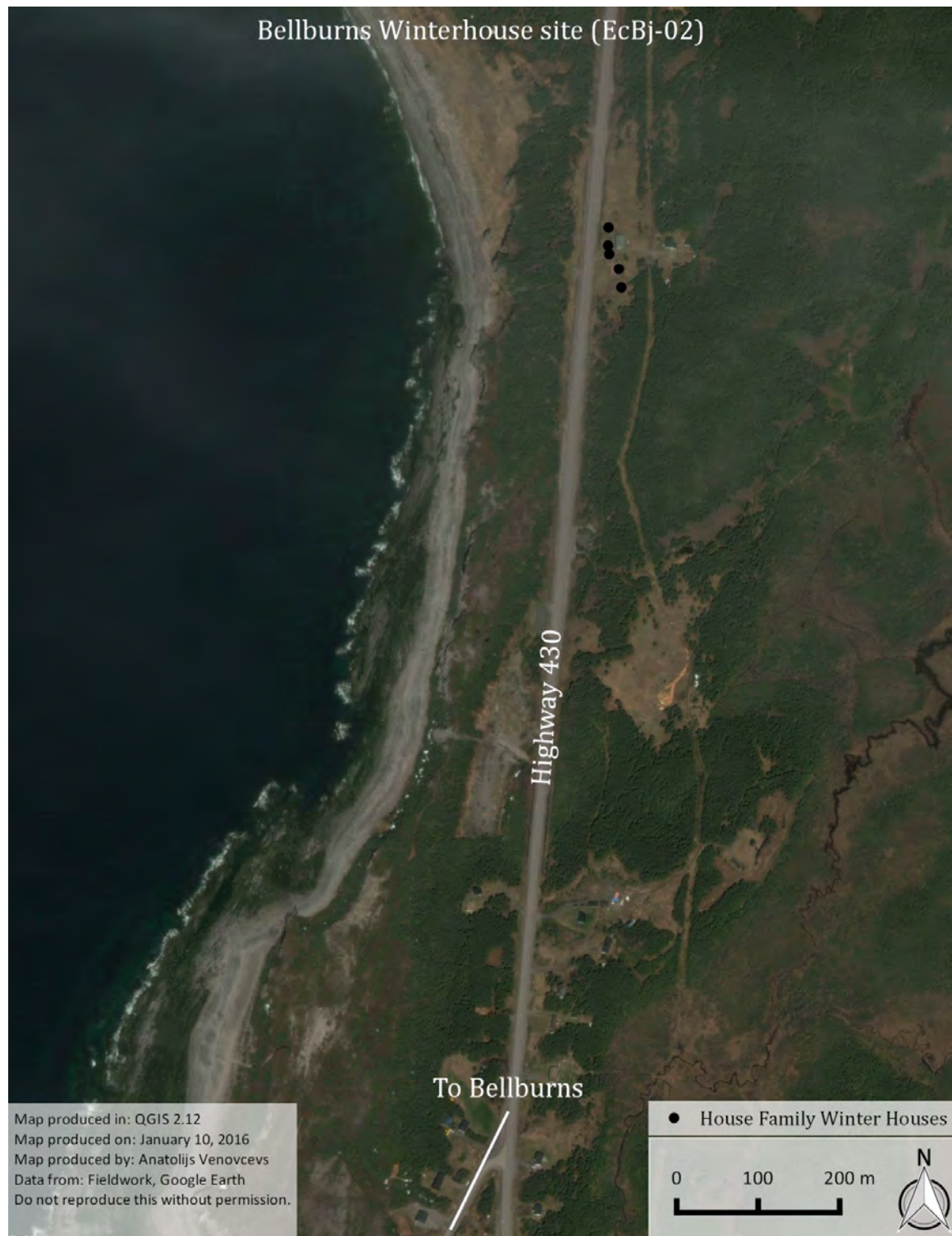


Figure 11: Survey results of the Bellburns Winterhouses site (EcBj-02).

4.0 RESULTS

In this chapter, the results of the historical geographical research are summarized first. Then, each of the five surveyed sites is presented in turn with a discussion of their observed cultural features, and, where applicable, the recovered artifact assemblages from those excavations.

4.1 Mapping the Winter Migration

The historical geography work produced 299 archival and oral references to wintering places. A search for toponymic references to winter housing in the database maintained by the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Municipal and Intergovernmental Affairs produced an additional 14 place names referring to “winter house” or “winterhouse,” 14 referring to “winter,” 58 referring to “tilt,” and 27 referring to “country”. Given the idiosyncratic approach for the accumulation of this data, plotting the distribution of these references on the map of Newfoundland informs us more on where historical research was carried out and where archival references are available rather than any meaningful information on where this tradition was most popular (Figure 12).

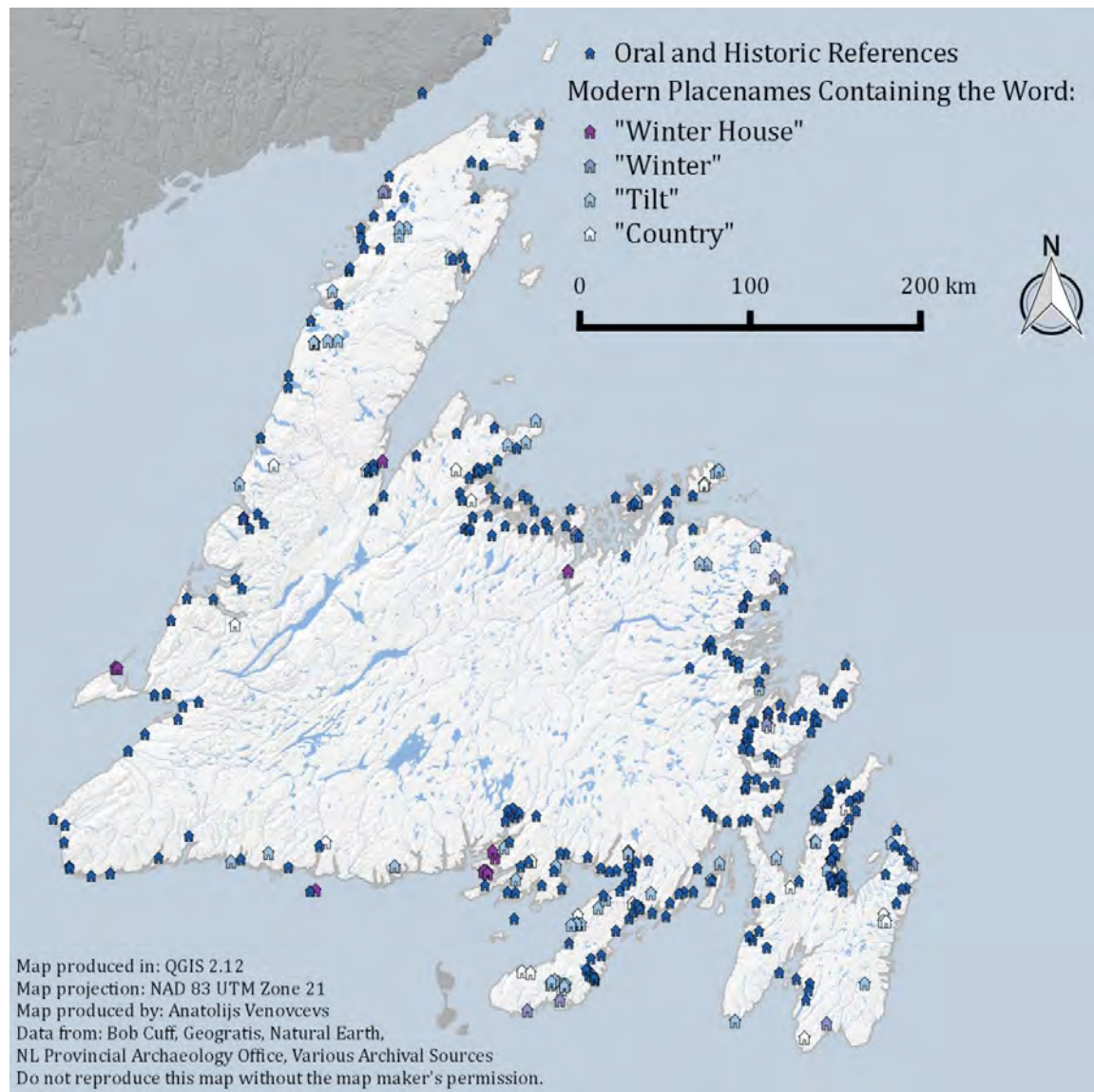


Figure 12: Distribution of oral, historic, and toponymic references to winter housing.

Not surprisingly, most references come from long-settled areas like Conception, Placentia, and Trinity Bays. Nevertheless, some basic characteristics of the winter house pattern can be observed. No winter house sites have been documented on exposed islands or points of land which would have been occupied in the summer months in close proximity to major fishing grounds. Additionally, the distribution helps to visualize just

how much the inner bay and near-shore areas were occupied during the winter season as people sought to find more sheltered areas and be closer to the forests for the winter.

Since the straight-line routes between summer and winter communities were plotted, it was possible to calculate the shortest minimum distance between each wintering area and its home outpost as well as to judge if that travel was conducted by land, on the water, or potentially both. In the current sample, there are 69 instances where travel had to be done on land, 150 instances on water, 33 instances where it could have been both, and there were 47 instances where the method of travel was unknown as the point of origin was not recorded.

This is not to say that water was the most common method of travel. On the contrary, Philip Smith, discussed that most travel was done on foot (Smith 1987b:243). Unfortunately, no numbers were provided with this observation and so these results cannot be compared though it is likely that shorter, more mundane migrations behind each outpost were not recorded. Even though the current sample is biased, it does reveal the extent to which Euro-Newfoundlanders practiced seasonal mobility. The fall months were a busy time for transhumant Newfoundlanders as they gathered their possessions to travel large distances into secure coves and inlets. This would have also been a time of community fission, as outpost communities broke apart; and fusion, as members of different summer communities came together to winter in the same area (Figures 13 – 14).

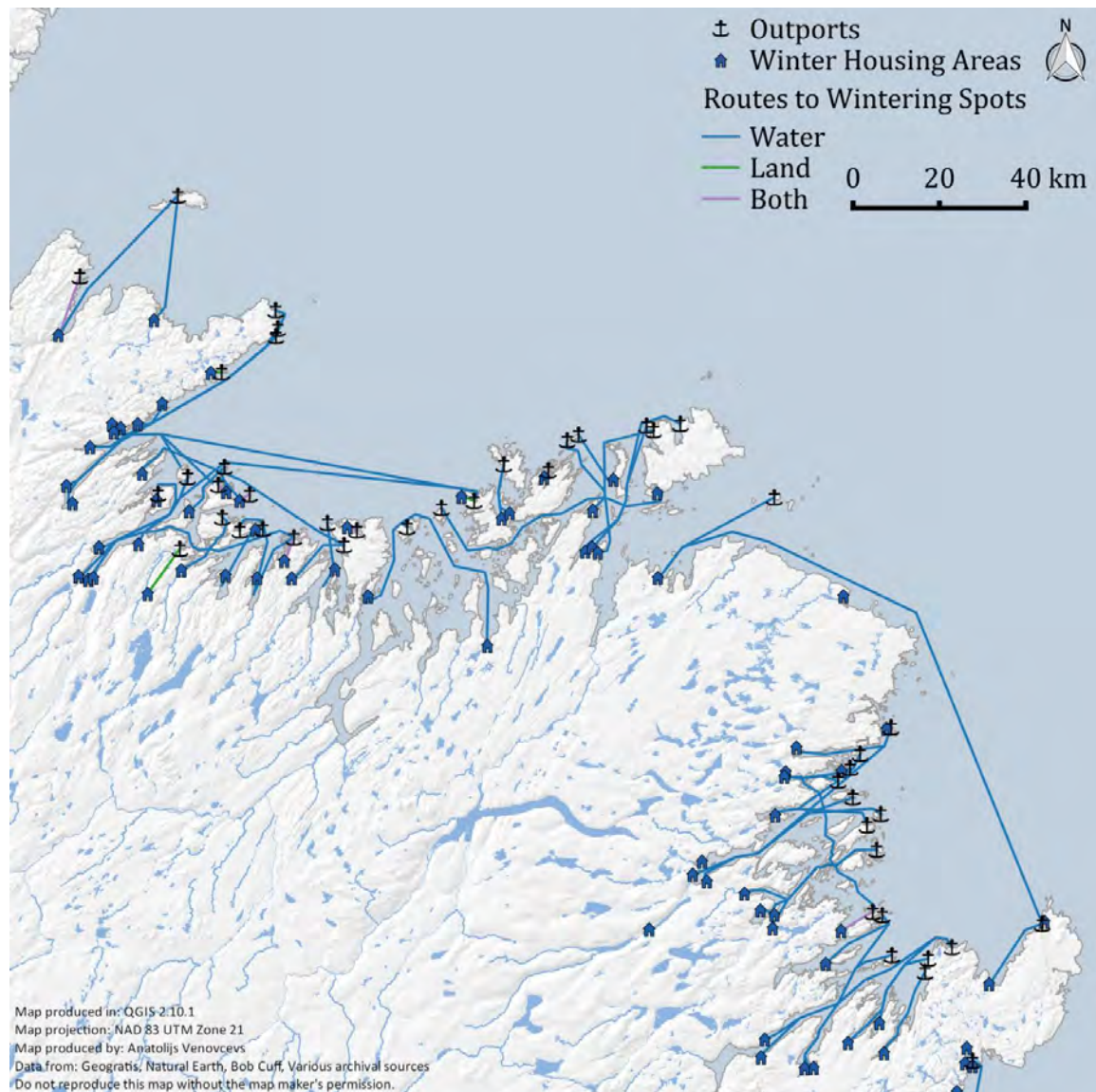


Figure 13: Winter migrations Notre Dame and Bonavista Bays.



Figure 14: Winter migrations Trinity and Conception Bays.

Additionally, the distances traveled between summer and winter places can be quantified to provide information on how far people were willing to travel to find a suitable wintering area. For instance, while most travel on water was under 25 or 30 km, people could travel well over 100 km by boat. This indicates that the entire coast of Newfoundland was accessible for winter settlement. Likewise, travel by foot was usually

limited to just a few kilometers though people could traverse for up to 17 km to find a preferred wintering ground (Chart 1).

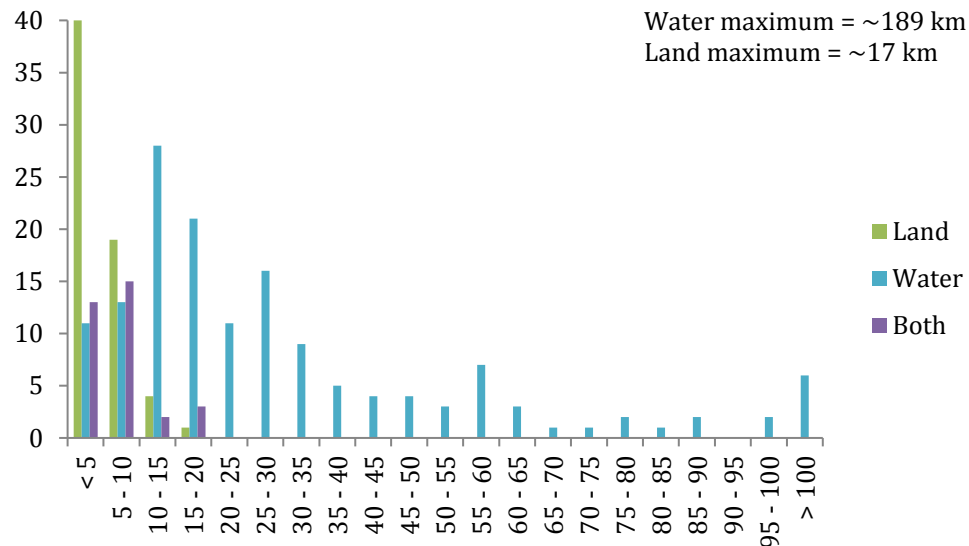


Chart 1: Approximate distances traveled to winter house sites.

The impact that winter transhumance played on the human geography of the island can be seen in the history of the wintering sites. Out of 243 wintering sites whose settlement history is known, 137 became permanent settlements by the twentieth century due to demographic pressure or economic opportunities (Smith 1995:84-85). Even though many were later resettled, there are still 52 communities within the current sample that began as winter settlements and exist today as permanent villages and towns (Figure 15). While these numbers are certainly skewed toward larger and therefore better-documented wintering communities, the fact that a large number of former winter sites survive to the present-day showcases the importance that this tradition had on the settlement pattern of modern Newfoundland.

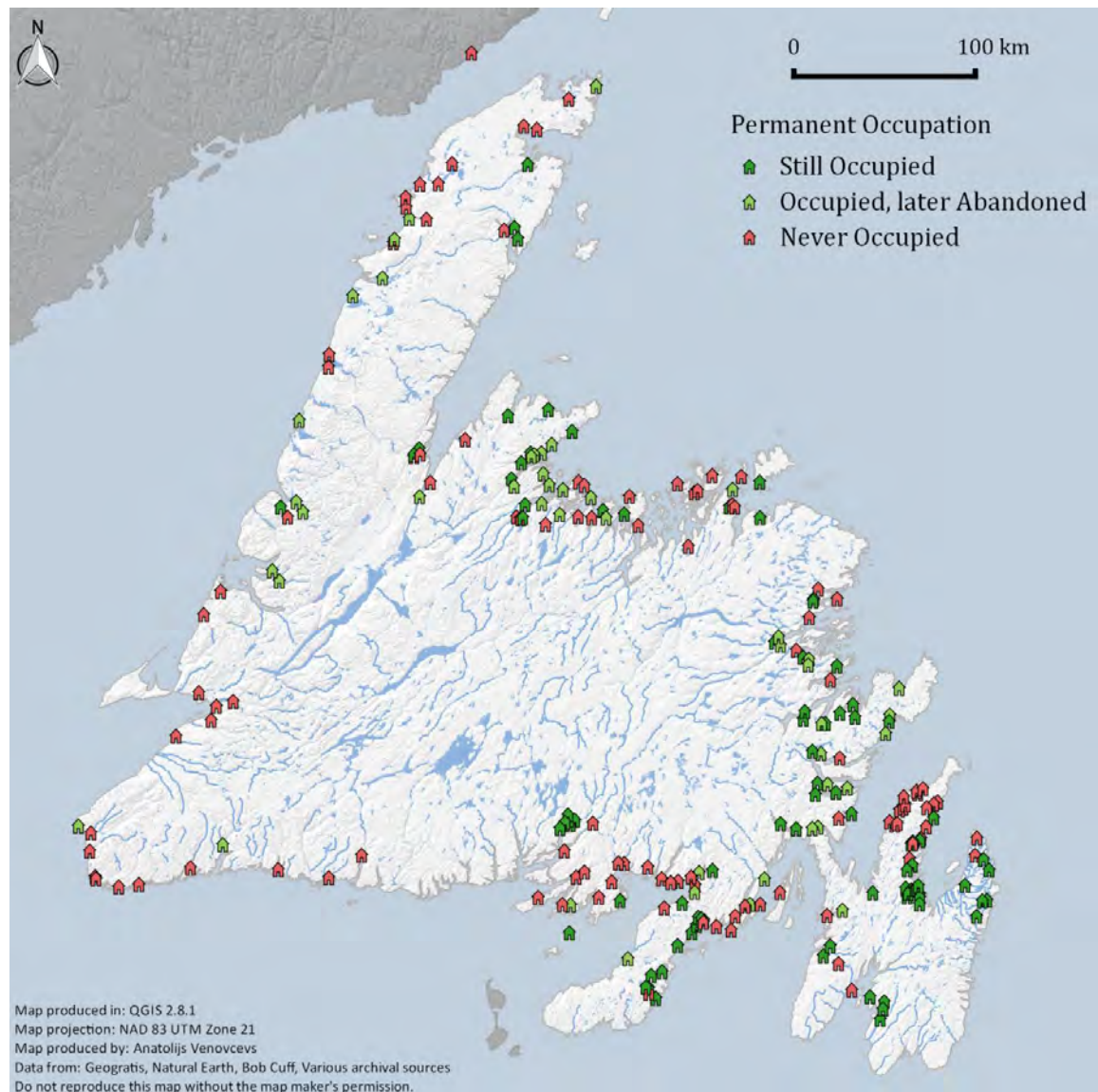


Figure 15: Occupation histories of winter housing areas.

4.2 Results from Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03)

4.2.1 Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03) Cultural Features

The field work at Big Mussel Pond 1 revealed four features – a rock mound, a hearth, a stone wall, and an indeterminate pit. Overall, nine different events were recorded, these are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Event Designations at the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03).

Event	Description
E1	Cultural layer – very dark brown organic layer mottled with pebbles and charcoal
E2	Rock collapse, medium to large angular stones surrounded by organic soil
E3	Stone wall and its interior fill of gravely medium brown inorganic soil
E4	Dark organic soil under the loose E2 collapse in unit 200N-195E
E5	<i>In situ</i> stone courses below E2 with reddish brown soil in between them
E6	Subsoil - medium brown inorganic sandy clay
E7	Amorphous dark organic soil mottled with charcoal above the rock collapse
E8	Fire-reddened soils mottled with rich organic soil and charcoal
E9	Medium dark brown organic soil with gravel inclusions

The mound of collapsed rock, E2, measured 3.0 metres north-south and 2.0 metres east-west on the surface and, as the excavations revealed, was approximately 70 cm tall from the base. Through 3D modelling, it is estimated that the rock mound had a volume of approximately 2.1 cubic metres. The rocks in the feature range from 20-30 cm cobbles to large boulders that required two people to move. The rocks are unworked but display extensive evidence of thermal alteration. They would have been gathered from the nearby stream bed 30 metres away and the pond shore 85 metres away.

Two *in situ* courses of the rock mound were identified, E5; these consisted of tightly-packed stones that were placed directly unto the natural soil, E6. The stones in E5 formed

a line in a north-north-easterly direction across unit 200N-195E (Plate 5). Specks of dark-gray and reddish-brown soil were found in between the rock mound. West of the rock collapse was a dark organic deposit, E4. Given its similarity to the main cultural layer, E1, it is possible that they are the same stratum. Originally it was believed that the stone collapse would represent the remains of a formal European-style fireplace like that uncovered at the winter house of Sunnyside 1 (CIA1-05) (Gaulton and Mills 2014a; 2014b). However, no wings were identified for the fireplace. Instead, the rock collapse appears to be a dry-laid stone backing to what was otherwise an open hearth. After the site was abandoned the stone backing fell forward as the rocks observed in the profile of unit 201N-194E were all angled in the direction of the highest part of the mound (Figure 16).



Plate 5: Exposed stone collapse base.

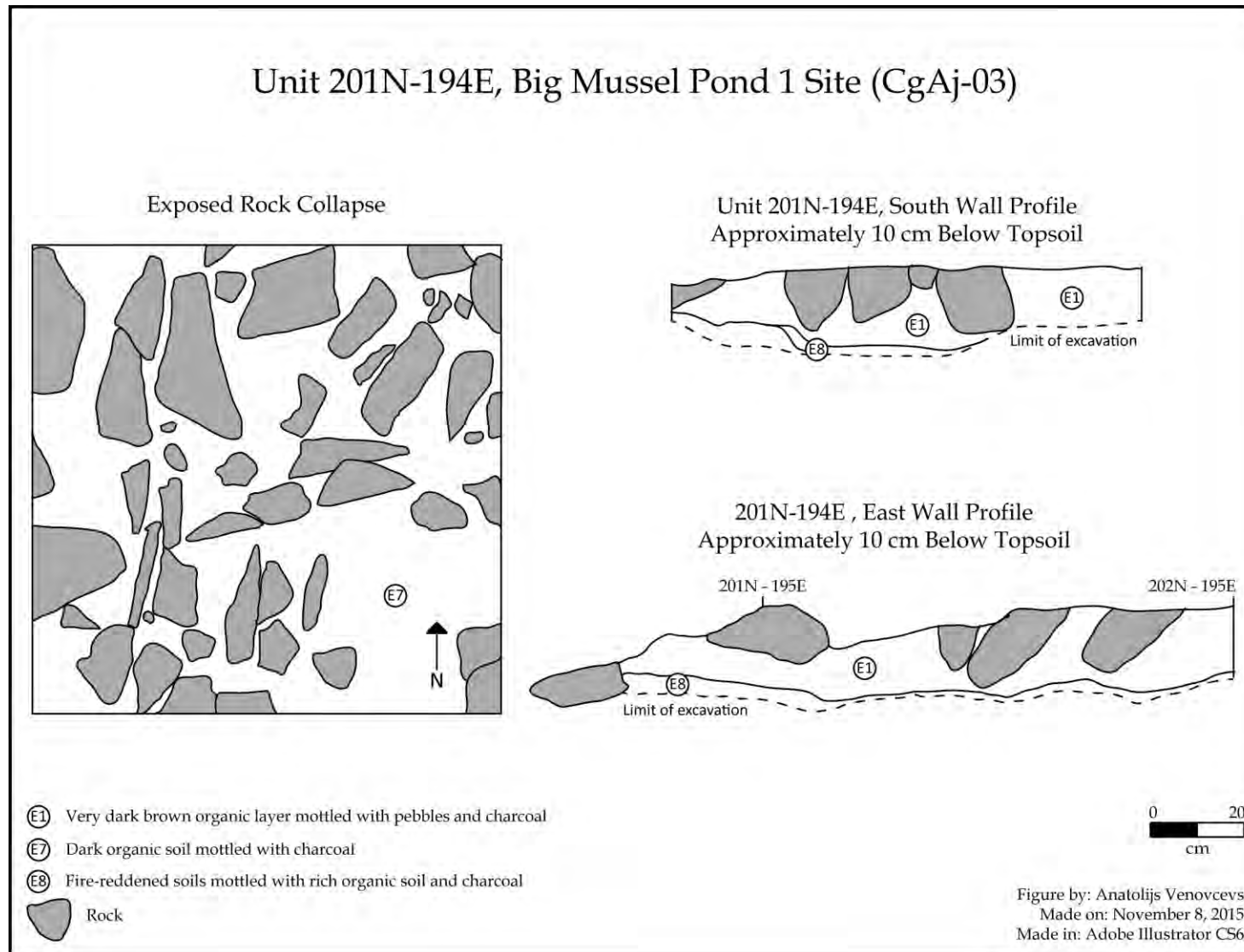


Figure 16: Unit 201N-194E, Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03).

The hearth was identified on the western edge of unit 200N-195E and in units 201N-194E and 200N-194E. Originally, it was assumed that a thin amorphous deposit of charcoal and rich organic soil over top of the rock collapse in unit 201N-194E, E7, represented the remains of the fireplace and a one litre soil sample was taken from this layer for further analysis (Figure 16). However, the subsequent excavation of the entire layer and the rocks below it revealed a much more extensive hearth deposit, E8 (Plate 6; Figure 17).



Plate 6: Excavations of the Big Mussel Pond 1 hearth (E8).

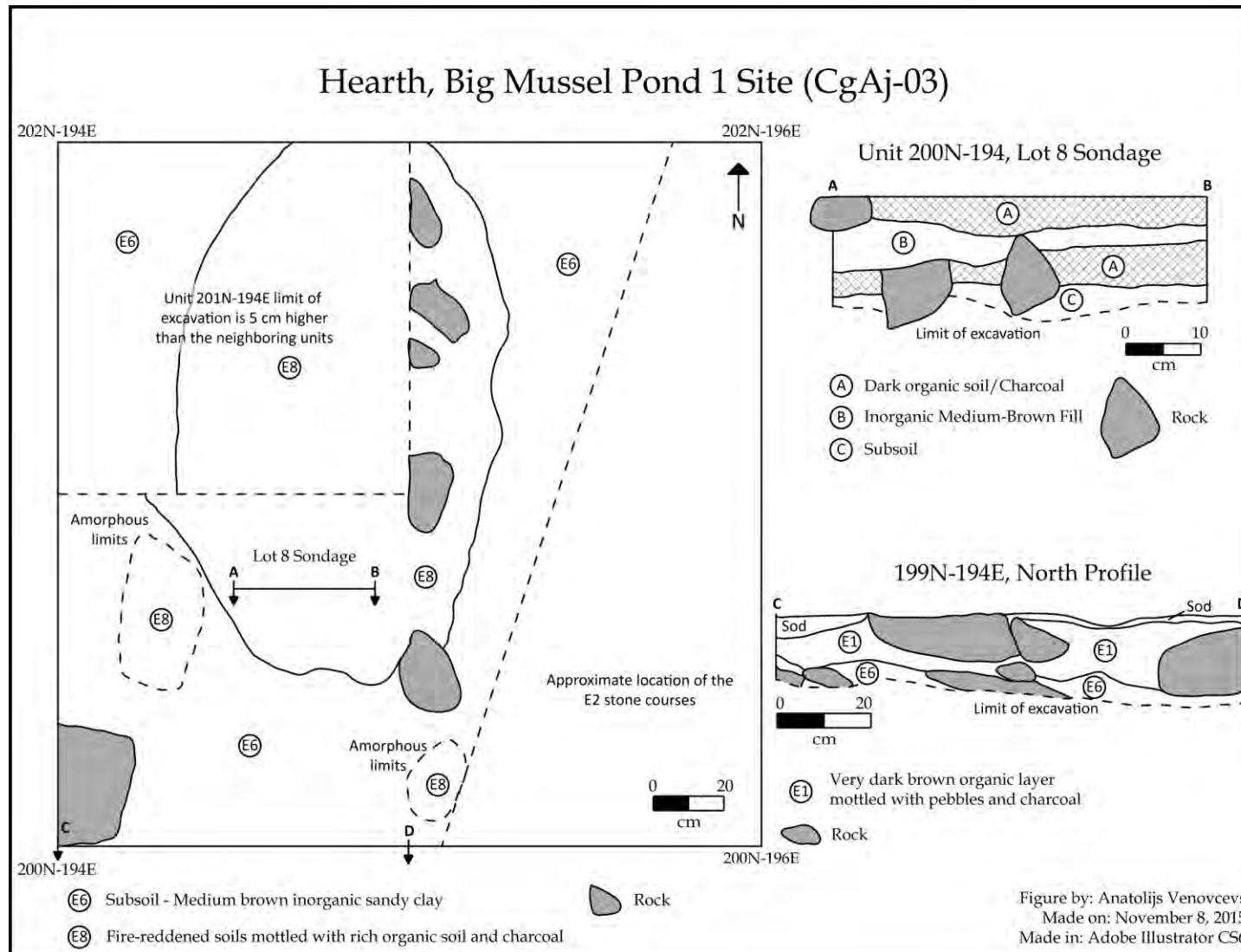


Figure 17: The hearth at Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03).

On the feature's surface, approximately 25 cm below the current ground level, the hearth appeared as a medium brownish-red deposit with black charcoal specks and fire-reddened soils. At the same time, amorphous dark charcoal stains were present around the limits of the deposit and seemed embedded in the subsoil represented as a medium brown inorganic sandy clay. Time did not permit for a full investigation of the hearth feature. Instead a one litre soil sample was collected for paleoethnobotanical analysis and a 40 cm sondage was dug into E8. The results were surprising – they produced a stratified profile where the dark charcoal-rich organic soil was separated by inorganic medium-brown sand (Figure 17). This stratification of the hearth suggests that it might have been reused over more than a single winter.

Outside of the hearth area, the stone wall, E3, is between 50 and 100 cm wide on the surface and encloses an area that is 4.5 metres north-south by 4.0 metres east-west. Excavations revealed that the stone wall consists of two courses of loose, dry-laid stone that ranged from 20 to 40 cm in size (Plate 7; Figure 18). The rocks were dry laid on the former ground surface – a medium brown inorganic soil. Much like the rock mound, it appears to have been built from stones collected from the near-by stream and pond.



Plate 7: Exposed section of the E3 stone wall.

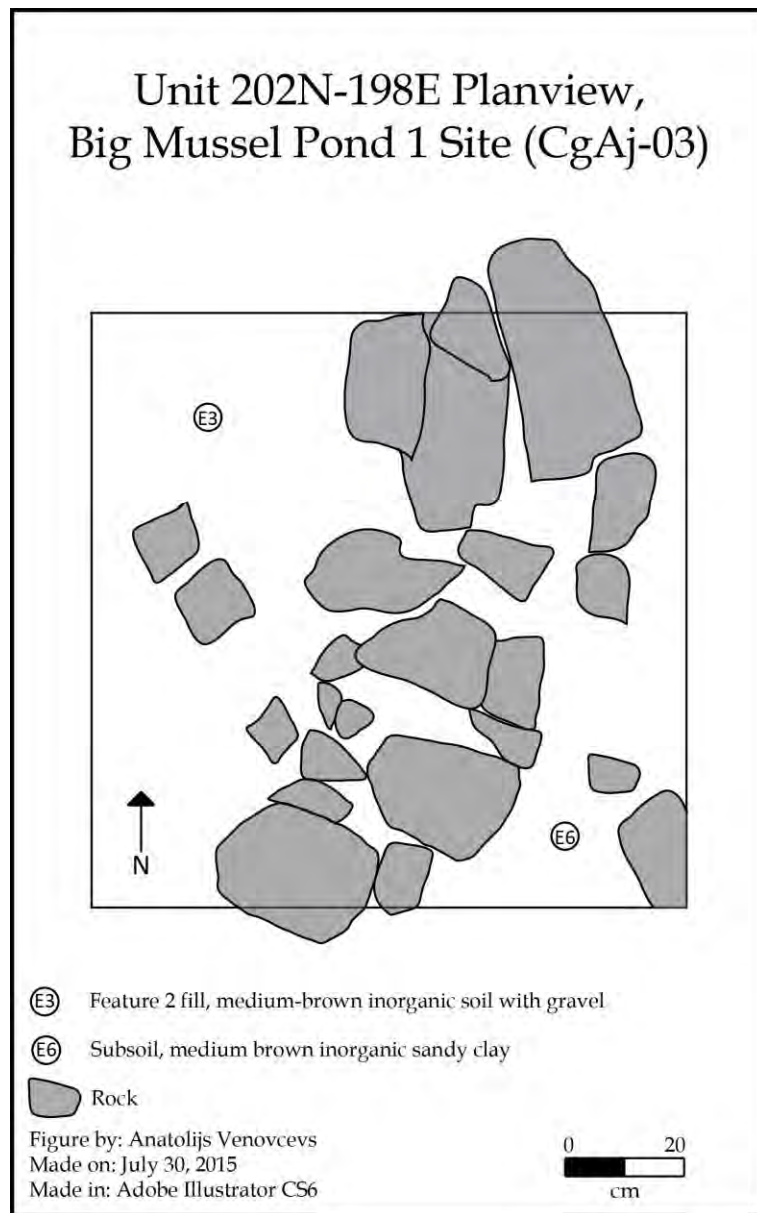


Figure 18: Plan view of the E3 feature wall, Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03).

The interior of the feature consists of medium brown inorganic soil mottled with gravel and small angular rocks (Plate 7). There was no clear transition between the cultural deposits and the natural subsoil. After excavating 34 cm into the units and losing all trace

of material culture, a test pit was dug for 20 cm into the centre of unit 202N-197E. The test pit only uncovered subsoil.

Unit 202N-197E contained the last feature, E9 – a post that descended 30 cm south and 28 cm east from the northwest corner of the unit. The post was originally mistaken for root activity since it was amorphous on the surface and it is likely the roots impacted this feature in the past. However, further excavation revealed a more regular shape. The post was filled with dark organic soil mottled with inorganic medium-brown soil along with gravel and charcoal.

It is hypothesized that the stone wall represents a circular foundation to a lean-to cold storage cellar. E9 in unit 202N-197E could have been the central support post for the structure. The nails recovered outside of the wall in unit 202N-198E could have been for a wooden edifice over the foundations which was covered by soil to protect the contents inside in a manner similar to one of the field root pits that was used in Ireland and Great Britain to store vegetables since the eighteenth century (Gage 2012:41-50). The soil collapsed into the feature after it was abandoned and the supports decayed. It should be noted that this is atypical for permanent root cellars documented in permanent outport communities. The nineteenth- and twentieth-century cellars recorded by Crystal Braye and Julie Pomeroy as part of their 2011 study were much sturdier and permanent in nature (Braye 2013). The E3 feature may therefore represent a seasonal way for storing

provisions that was built by recent English arrivals reproducing a style that they were familiar with.

The stratigraphy outside of the hearth and the stone wall area was much simpler. It consisted of sod, a thin organic layer with cultural deposits, E1, and subsoil, E6. Rocks were found in some of the units in this area but they did not follow a coherent pattern and are believed to be natural (Plate 8).

Artifacts were found in each cultural layer with the exception of E6. The artifact distribution among individual layers is summarized in Table 2 and discussed in more detail in the subsection below.

Table 2: Artifact Distribution at the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) by layer.

Event	Artifact Count	Artifact Percentage
E1	618	53.9%
E2	45	3.9%
E3	67	5.8%
E4	274	23.9%
E5	10	0.9%
E7	24	2.1%
E8	33	2.9%
E9	17	1.5%
No provenience*	58	5.1%
Total	1,146	100%

*Artifacts recovered from the back dirt or were collected by Bill Hickey in 2013 before the systematic archaeological investigation of the site.



Plate 8: Midden trench at Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03).

Not surprisingly, most of the cultural material came from E1 which was present in all units outside of the ones directly associated with the rock collapse and the stone wall. E4 had the second highest amount of artifacts which is not surprising as it may be the same as E1. The few items in the events relating to the rock collapse, E2 and E5, are also not surprising given that the events mostly consist of stone. The limited material recovered from E8 is because it was not fully exposed.

Out of the Big Mussel Pond 1 assemblage, 504 artifacts (43.9 percent) were found *in situ* and point provenienced with a total station. From these, an artifact distribution map was generated to inform about the use of space at Big Mussel Pond 1 (Figure 6). Many observations can be made from this map. For instance, in unit 200N-195E, the artifacts are oriented in a linear pattern adjacent to the observed structural features of the rock collapse base lending further support that it represents a stone edifice that protected the wooden walls of the house from the fire in the hearth.

As far as the distribution of the particular types of artifacts themselves; nails, hardware items, tools, scrap, and smoking pipes are mostly concentrated around the hearth. Organic items, too, are found around the hearth but are also present in large numbers inside of the E3 feature. Finally, ceramics are found around the hearth, in the midden units, and, surprisingly, inside the rock collapse events – E2 and E5.

Since the total station recorded the elevation of artifacts and not just the X and Y coordinates, the artifact distribution can be studied in three dimensions (Figure 19). While much of the site lacks extensive stratigraphy, the distribution of artifacts around the hearth deserves a mention. Looking from the side, the nails were concentrated in the top of the mound; this was observed during the excavation when the first days of excavation in units 200N-195E, 201N-194E, and 200N-194E yielded mostly nails. Ceramics and smoking pipes were present but in far fewer quantities higher up in the units than at the bottom where the assemblage is dominated by ceramics, smoking pipes, and lead scrap (Figure 20).

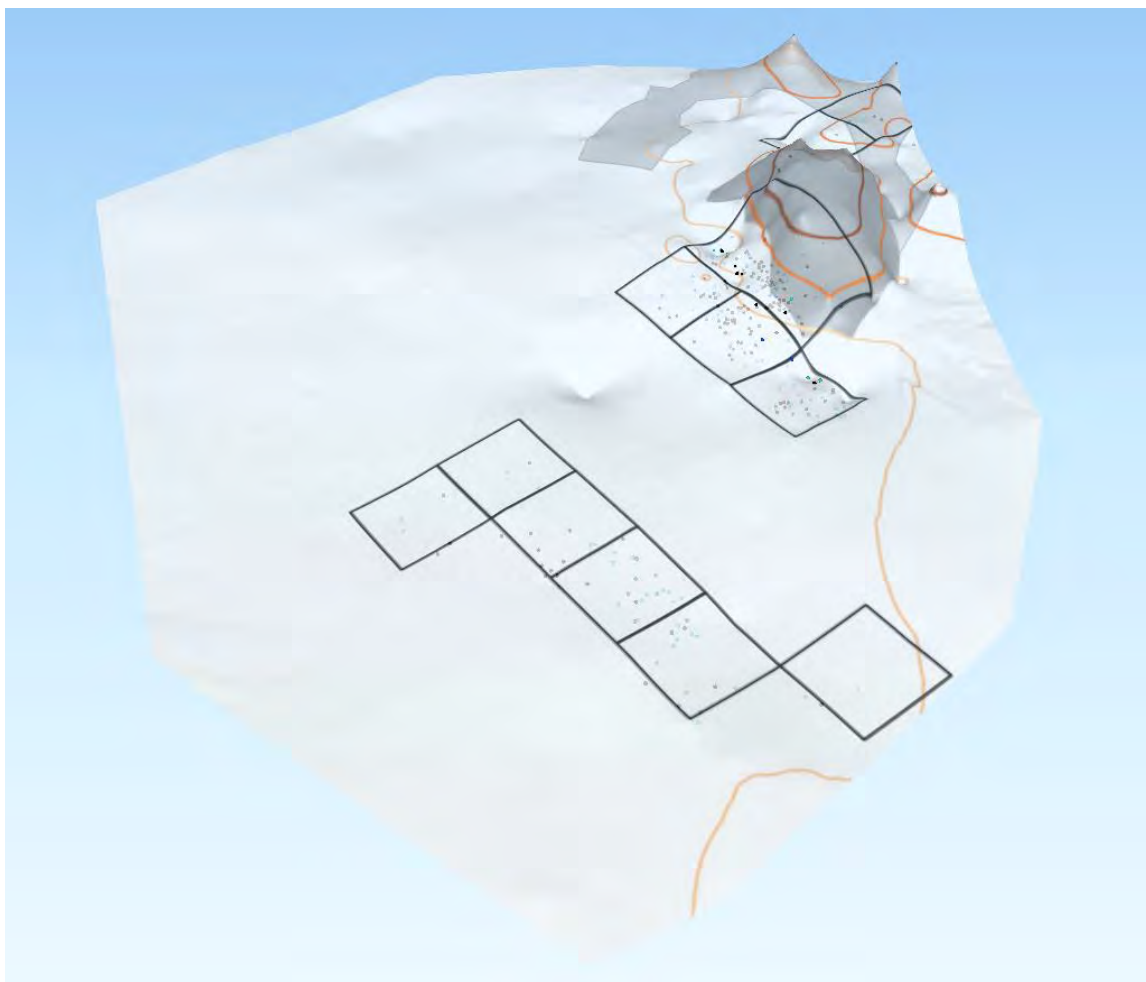


Figure 19: The Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) in 3 dimensions, facing northeast.

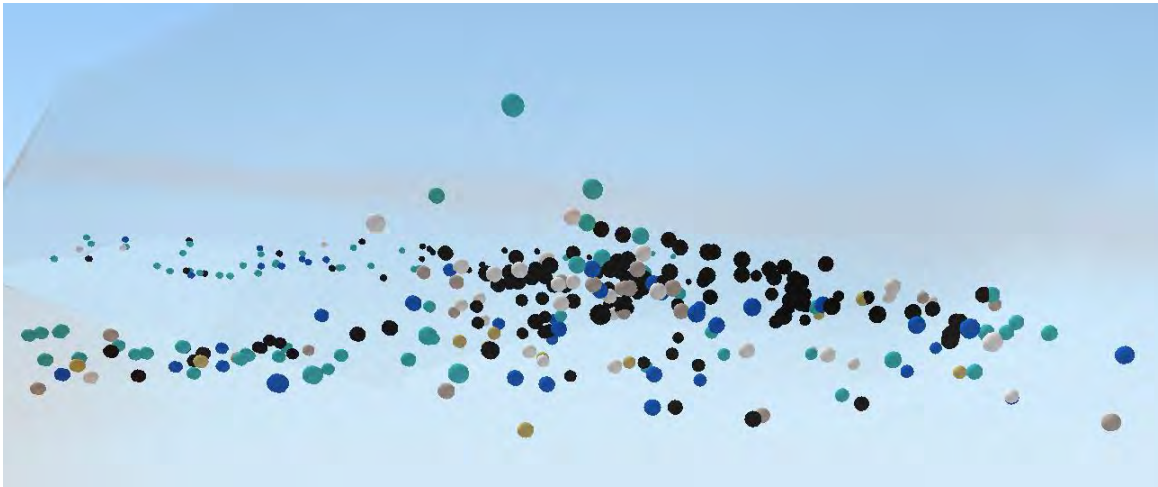


Figure 20: Distribution of artifacts at the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) looking east at units 200N-195E, 199N-194E, 200N-194E, and 201N-195E in 3 dimensions. Midden trench units are in the foreground. Artifacts are symbolized as follows: Black – architectural items, Gray – Armaments, hardware, and tools, Light Blue – Kitchen-related artifacts, Blue – Smoking pipes, White – Faunal Material, Beige – Indeterminate items and scrap.

4.2.2 Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03) Artifacts

In total, 1,123 artifacts were excavated from Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03). These are provided in Appendix A and summarized within their various contexts in Table 3 on the next two pages.

Table 3: Artifact Totals by Functional Class and Provenience from Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03)

Artifact Class	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E7	E8	E9	No provenience*	Total	Class Total as Percent of Site
<i>Architectural</i>										302	26.3%
Hand-wrought Nail	8	6		15			1			30	
Machine-cut Nail with Hand-Wrought Head	98	16	6	34	1	2	1			158	
Machine-cut Nail	6			5				3		14	
Indeterminate Nail	50	7	5	28	2	4				96	
Window Glass	4									4	
<i>Kitchen/Food-Related</i>										398	34.4%
Container, Liquor	6									6	
Ceramic, Kitchenware	1									1	
Ceramic, Beverage Consumption	52	1		78					7	138	
Ceramic, Tableware	180	3		18				3	41	245	
Knife	1								2	3	
Pot	2									2	
Spoon	1								2	3	
<i>Organic</i>										213	18.7%
Mammal	34	6	53	48	3	8	1	11		164	
Bird		2	1	1						4	
Fish							2			2	
Mollusc				10						10	
Indeterminate	6			7			20			33	
<i>Personal</i>										102	8.9%
Buckle	2									2	
Button	2									2	
Shoe Heel									1	1	
Smoking Pipe	66	3	2	16	2	3	2		3	97	

Table 3: Artifact Totals by Functional Class and Provenience from Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03)

Artifact Class	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E7	E8	E9	No provenience*	Total	Class Total as Percent of Site
<i>Tools and Equipment</i>										89	8.0%
Fire Striker	1									1	
Fish Hook	13									13	
Gunflint	1			1					1	3	
Hook				1						1	
Indeterminate Handle	1									1	
Indeterminate Rod	5									5	
Lead Line Weight									1	1	
Lead Shot	4			1		2	6			13	
Rivet	1									1	
Saw	1									1	
Spacer	1									1	
Spike	4			3						7	
Strapping, Copper	1									1	
Strapping, Iron	27			6	2	2				37	
Tack	1									1	
Wire	2									2	
<i>Indeterminate and Scrap</i>										42	3.7%
Flint Debitage	1	1								2	
Indeterminate Iron	6					1				7	
Indeterminate Pewter	7									7	
Scrap, Lead	22			1		1				24	
Scrap, Copper	1									1	
Sprue				1						1	
Total	618	45	67	274	10	24	33	17	58	1,146	100.0%

*Artifacts recovered from the back dirt or were collected by Bill Hickey in 2013 before the systematic archaeological investigation of the site.

4.2.2.1 Architectural Class

Artifacts from the architectural class comprise over a quarter of all material recovered from Big Mussel Pond 1. With the exception of four pieces of window glass, all architectural items are nails. These consist of 30 hand-wrought nails, 158 machine-cut nails with hand-wrought heads, 14 machine-cut nails, and 96 indeterminate nails (Table 3; Appendix A).

While general nail typologies differentiate between pre-1830s hand-wrought nails and 1830s-1900 machine cut nails, the technology behind nail use is a bit more complicated (Kenyon, I. 1982; Wells 1998). Though the hand-forging of nails was done since antiquity, producing dome-shaped heads with square cross sections, the method for nail manufacture changed dramatically in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century. Instead of hammering out iron bars into nail rods for the production of nails, the manufacturing process became mechanized with the first nail factories opening up in the late eighteenth century. In the machine-making process, iron bars were pushed through water-powered rollers that produced nail plates from which nail blanks were struck. These early specimens were still headed by hand creating the characteristic dome-shaped head on a shaft with a rectangular cross section. Nail making machines proliferated in the first three decades of the nineteenth century and, by the 1830s, a fully mechanized process was achieved where nail blanks were cut and headed in a factory (Wells 1998:81-86).

This chronology is complicated by the Newfoundland context. While the island is the closest part of North America to England and thus had direct access to goods, the people in small, isolated outports rarely had the means to purchase things beyond the bare essentials. The first cut nail production began in St. John's in 1857 and mostly supplied the local demand (Cuff 1981:350). Local production of forged nails continued into living memory in the outports large enough to have smithies (Cuff 1981:350).

While it is impossible to date the site based on the architectural items alone, the presence of machine cut nails recovered from Big Mussel Pond 1 suggests that the house was built and maintained sometime after the late eighteenth century. Some of the nails, especially from near the hearth, were clinched suggesting that they were driven between two pieces of timber and hammered down to hold the wood in place for furniture or the rafters of a building (Plate 9).

4.2.2.2 Kitchen/Food-Related Class

Over a third of all artifacts recovered from Big Mussel Pond 1 relate to the storage, consumption, and preparation of food and drink. Most of these consist of ceramic sherds (n=384). The difference consists of six dark olive green liquor container glass fragments, two riveted iron pot fragments, three large iron knife fragments, and three spoon fragments – one is a metal handle and the other two are fragments of a bowl from a pewter spoon (Table 3; Appendix A).

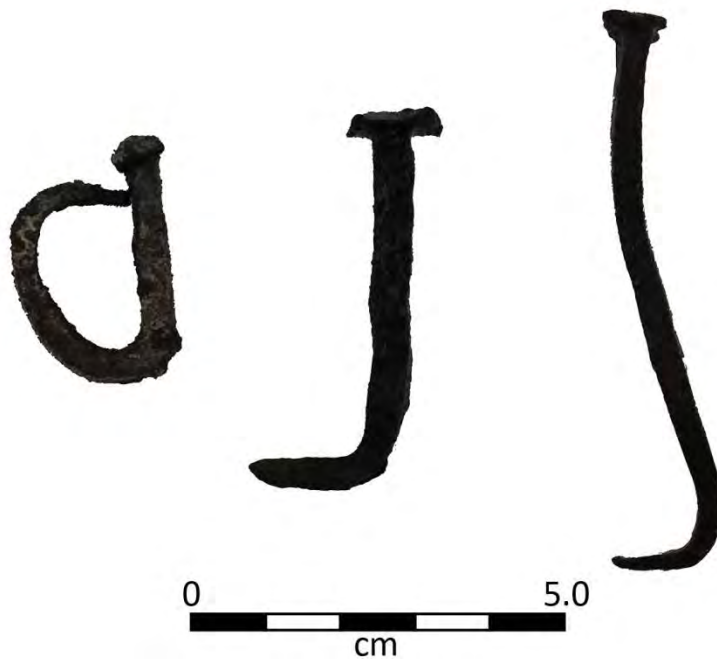


Plate 9: Nails from Big Mussel Pond 1 (CgAj-03). Left to right – Cat. #383, Cat. #319, and Cat. #393.

Ceramics are a useful tool for dating archaeological sites. Out of 384 ceramic sherds, 104 are creamware (27.1 percent), 16 are pearlware (4.2 percent), 247 are whiteware (64.3 percent), and 17 are too exfoliated or thermally altered for the identification of their ware type (4.4 percent) (Appendix A).

While subdividing of late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century ceramics into creamware, pearlware, and whiteware is a common practice that can provide a general date for a site, one must understand the history and the nomenclature of these wares to interpret them properly.

Unlike the ceramics in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early eighteenth centuries which are divided by temper and country of manufacture, the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century ceramics were dominated by English, predominantly Staffordshire, refined earthenwares that are divided by the colour of their glaze (Miller 1980:1).

Creamware, for instance, is defined by creamy discolouration in the body, especially the foot. While it is often stated that it was invented in 1762 by Josiah Wedgwood, the name never appears in historic documents. Wedgwood called his cream-coloured ceramic “Queensware” and was successful in popularizing it by sending sets of it to the royal families of England, Russia, and lesser noble families across Europe. However, cream-coloured refined earthenware was produced as early as 1740 by Enoch Booth (Copeland 1995:4-6; Majewski and O’Brien 1987:117). Creamware was arguably the most important ceramic invention of the eighteenth century as it fulfilled the consumer desire for white tea and tablewares at a much lower cost than porcelain (Barker 1999:228; Noël Hume 1969:123). Upon its popularization by Josiah Wedgwood, it single-handedly gutted the tin-glazed, salt-glazed, and even a fraction of the oriental porcelain markets of England and continental Europe to the point that everyone in the late eighteenth century could afford this mass produced ceramic (Miller 1980:1-2; Yentsch 1990:30)

Creamware lightened in colour in 1775 when Staffordshire potters gained the right to use kaolin clays from Cornwall (Miller 1991:5). While it is often assumed that creamware fell out of popularity by the 1830s, cream-tinted ceramics continued to be produced for

undecorated utilitarian vessels like bowls, mugs, chamber pots into the 1850s (Miller 1991:5).

Soon after their introduction, cream-coloured ceramics monopolized much of the European market and the price quickly dropped leading to the need for price-fixing agreements among the Staffordshire potters (Miller 1980, 1991). To stay competitive, an alternative to creamware was introduced by 1775. By adding a small amount of cobalt oxide to the glaze of the vessels, ceramics were given a slightly bluish tint. Twentieth-century collectors gave this ceramic the term “pearlware” but Josiah Wedgwood and other Staffordshire potters knew this ceramic by a different term, “China glaze” (Miller and Hunter 2001). After its introduction, it quickly started being produced in many English potteries (Sussman 1977:105).

China glaze was in essence a copy of Chinese porcelain seen through the lens of English porcelain. China glaze copied the bluish-tint of Chinese porcelain and employed enamellers from the English porcelain industry to paint cobalt blue motifs, most commonly a Chinese house (Miller and Hunter 2001:145-146). The ceramic was not designed to replace creamware, as is often simplistically asserted. Rather, it was created as an alternative.

Most creamware was undecorated and morphed into CC (cream coloured) ware that was used as a baseline for Staffordshire price fixing agreements (Miller 1980, 1991).

Pearlware, on the other hand, was almost always decorated. The Chinese house motif fell out of popularity by the 1820s but Staffordshire potteries continued producing bluish-tinted vessels as “painted,” “edged,” “printed,” or “dipt” wares referencing the method of their decoration. It was decoration that determined their price and it was how they appeared in price-fixing lists, invoices, merchants’ account books, catalogues, and etc. of the period (Majewski and O’Brien 1987:131-164; Miller 1980, 1991; Miller and Hunter 2001:154-156). In essence, as Miller and Hunter put it, it was decoration that replaced creamware (2001:154).

The dividing line between pearlware and whiteware is even less defined. Much like the other two ceramic forms, whiteware does not appear in the historic records and its definition is subject to debate. Potters made no distinction between pearlware and whiteware and its development came as a result of reduction in the amount of cobalt in the glaze and the addition of it to the body which made the ceramic whiter in colour and competitive with the local English bone china market (Miller 1980:17). This process started in the 1820s but there was no clear transition as different potters were working with different formulas, often kept secret from each other. Even when the bluish tint disappeared from the body, a slight bluish discolouration remained present in the foot ring (Majewski and O’Brien 1987:119-120).

Whiteware was the most enduring on the creamware-pearlware-whiteware triad, being manufactured in England into the late nineteenth century. It grew in popularity due to the

fact that many different underglaze colours looked better on white-bodied ceramics than they did on the light blue pearlware (Collard 1984:114). For these reasons, it was almost always decorated and became the most popular ceramic in the mid-nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:120).

To summarize, while the chronological progression of creamware to pearlware to whiteware is generally correct, it is an imperfect system that overlooks the complex developments in the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century British ceramic industry and its associated consumer market. There is no clear defining line between these groups and if six different archaeologists were given ceramics from a site of this period, they would come up with six different counts for each of the three wares (Miller 1980:2). Therefore, the counts presented here are based on the author's own experience and it should be acknowledged that different archaeologists will produce slightly different results.

Additionally, the presence or absence of decorative motifs plays a part in the observed percentages of these wares at Big Mussel Pond 1. An ill-informed observer may conclude that there is a gap in the occupation of the site given the lack of pearlware as opposed to creamware and whiteware. However, given that most pearlware was decorated while creamware was not and the distinction between whiteware and the other two wares is never certain, it is more likely that the counts are the result of the lack of decorated ceramics at this site. Only one decorated vessel was identified, a China glaze bowl from

circa 1775-1820 (Miller and Hunter 2001; Plate 10). All other vessels lack decoration with the exception of four creamware plates that have colourless moulded Royal Rim patterns that were popular from between 1766 to 1820 (Brown and Bewick 1982; Plate 11).



Plate 10: The base of a China Glaze bowl from the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) (Cat. #221).

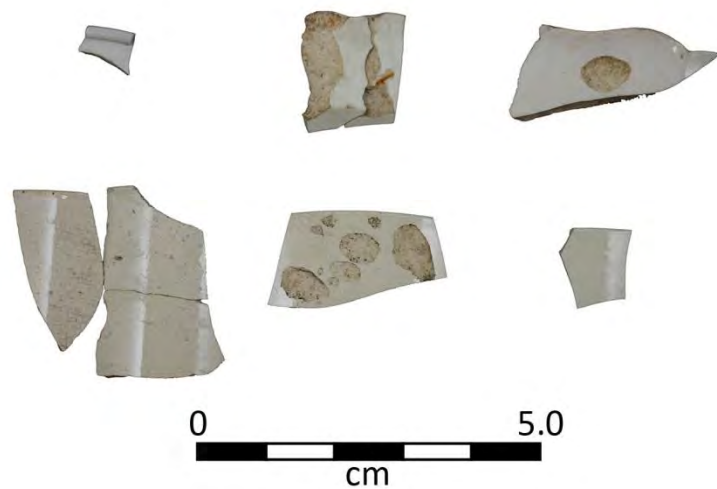


Plate 11: Other unique ceramics from the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03). Top, left to right – whiteware storage jar (Cat. #806), Royal Rim creamware supper plate (Cat. #528), and Royal Rim creamware supper plate (Cat. #529). Bottom, left to right – whiteware mug (Cat. #515 and #516), creamware saucer (Cat. #418a), and creamware saucer (Cat. #423).

Given the preceding discussion, it is safe to say that the ceramic assemblage dates from 1775 when lighter creamware and China Glaze started being produced to the 1820s and 1830s when white-bodied ceramics increased in popularity.

Turning to the discussion of vessel uses, one sherd is related to food storage, 138 are from beverage consumption, and 245 are tableware. The 138 beverage consumption sherds can be subdivided into 27 mug sherds, 103 saucer sherds, and 8 teacup sherds. The tableware consists of 11 bowl sherds, 3 supper plate sherds, 15 indeterminate hollowware sherds, 19 indeterminate flatware sherds, and 197 indeterminate sherds (Appendix A). Thirteen unique vessels were identified at the site. They consist of one teacup, three saucers, two mugs, one bowl, three indeterminate flatware vessels, two supper plates

(flatware vessel between 9 and 10 inches in diameter), and one storage jar. These are summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Ceramic Vessels from the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03).

Type	Ware	Motif	Cat. #(s)	Provenience(s)	Description
Teacup	Indeterminate	Undecorated	730	Lot 1, 199N-194E	Thermally altered
Saucer	Creamware	Undecorated	379; 400; 418a-418d, 423	Lot 4, 200N-195E; Lot 1, 197N-191E	Undecorated (Plate 11)
Saucer	Creamware	Undecorated	541, 542	Lot 1, 199N-194E	Undecorated
Saucer	Whiteware	Undecorated	658	Lot 1, 197N-191E	Undecorated
Mug	Whiteware	Undecorated	399; 513 - 516	Unknown*	Undecorated 3-inch mug (Plate 11)
Mug	Indeterminate	Undecorated	764	Lot 1, 201N-194E	Undecorated
Bowl	Pearlware	China Glaze	221	TP43	Large bowl with a China Glaze motif; very large foot and a blue x on the bottom (Plate 10)
Indeterminate Flatware	Creamware	Royal Rim	220; 502	TP43; Lot 1, 199N-194E	Moulded royal rim plate
Indeterminate Flatware	Whiteware	Undecorated	398	Unknown*	Undecorated
Indeterminate Flatware	Indeterminate	Moulded	740	Lot 1, 200N-194E	Thermally altered with a moulded, scalloped lip; possibly a royal rim creamware plate
Supper Plate	Creamware	Royal Rim	528	Unknown*	Moulded royal rim plate (Plate 11)
Supper Plate	Creamware	Royal Rim	529	Unknown*	Moulded royal rim plate (Plate 11)
Storage Jar	Whiteware	Undecorated	466a; 806	Lot 1, 198N-191E; Lot 1, 199N-191E	Undecorated, moulded lip for where a seal would be tied around (Plate 11)

*Artifacts recovered by Bill Hickey in 2013 before the systematic archaeological investigation of the site.

4.2.2.3 Organic

Deirdre Elliott, an MA candidate at Memorial University of Newfoundland, analyzed the faunal material from the site (Elliott 2015b). Her conclusions are repeated here.

A total of 213 faunal specimens were recovered from Big Mussel Pond 1. Of these 164 are mammal, four are bird, two are fish, 10 are mollusc, and 33 are indeterminate (Table 3; Appendix A). Taphonomic processes and excavation methods could have impacted the amount of material recovered in each class. Nearly all specimens were calcined, indicative of exposure to high temperatures over 500 degrees Celsius over a period of several hours. No gnawing, cut marks, or evidence of digestion was observed in the sample though these could have been obscured by burning (Elliott 2015b:1-2). The high rate of fragmentation and burning made most of the assemblage unidentifiable below the level of class.

Only four specimens could be identified to species level. These consist of pig (*Sus scrofa*), common eider (*Somateria mollissima*), double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*), and cod (*Gadus sp.*). The mollusc shells are most likely mussel fragments harvested from the near-by pond (Elliott 2015b:2).

The pig specimen is from an unfused distal tibial epiphysis implying that the pig was approximately two years of age at the time of butchery. It is uncertain whether or not it was brought live to the site or in the form of preserved remains. The cod specimen is a

vertebra. It is likely that this is from a fish that was salted, preserved and stored for the winter (Elliott 2015b:2). Out of the wild game, cormorants have been seen in Newfoundland as late as mid-November and as early as February while eiders are common in Newfoundland year-round (National Audubon Society 2015; Newfoundland Nature 2015; Elliott 2015b:2).

In addition to faunal analysis, ethnobotanical analysis was performed by Ian Petty and Robyn Lacy, an undergraduate student and a MA candidate, respectively, at Memorial University of Newfoundland. Two soil samples were collected from E7 and E8 and were examined at the Paleoethnobotany Lab at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

The analysis employed a five-tray dry geologic sieve. The sample recovered from each tray of the sieve was given an individual container and was labeled accordingly, producing four individual trays at the conclusion of sieving. Once confined to their individual containers, each stage was examined individually with the use of a microscope and tweezers. Recovered materials are stored within individual pill capsules based upon provenience.

At the end, 58 seeds were collected from E7 consisting of 14 fungal fruiting bodies, two choke cherry seeds (*Prunus sp.*), 26 raspberry seeds (*Rubus sp.*), and 16 unknown seeds. Five seeds were collected from E8 of which three are choke cherry seeds and two are unknown.

4.2.2.4 Personal Class

In total, 102 artifacts relate to the personal class at the Big Mussel Pond 1 site. These consist of two buckles, two buttons, one iron heel tap, and 97 smoking pipe fragments (Table 3; Appendix A).

One of the buckles is a long thin tongue for a large iron buckle while the other is a complete copper shoe buckle with two prongs (Appendix A). One of the buttons is a flat-faced 18.0 mm-wide copper specimen with a tin-plated surface and a loop back alpha shank that were in production until the 1800s (Appendix A; Hughes and Lester 1981:221). The other button is a flat-faced 19.4 mm-wide copper specimen with a cone shank that is missing an embedded wire eye which dated from the eighteenth to the early nineteenth century (Appendix A; Hughes and Lester 1981:221). Given their size and stylistic similarities, they were probably used on a coat sleeve, a shirt or a similar piece of undergarment (Ferris 1986:98-99). From the lack of any inscriptions, it is unlikely that the buttons were made much past the year 1830 when inscriptions and decorations became popular (Lindbergh 1999:52).

Out of the smoking pipe fragments, 35 are from pipe bowls, 54 are from pipe stems, one is a pipe spur, four are from mouthpieces, and three are large fragments that include parts of bowls, spurs, and stems (Appendix A).

Only one maker's mark was identified. It contained a Hannover motif with either an "I/R" or an "I/B" makers mark moulded on the spur (Plate 12). The Hannover pipe motifs were common from the 1740s to about 1850 and displayed the English Royal Arms (Atkinson and Oswald 1980; Noël Hume 1970). It is more likely that the maker's mark is an "I/B" from Joseph Brown Snr. who produced the pipes between 1810 and 1840 from Wellington Yd., St. Stephens, Norwich (Atkinson and Oswald 1980:366). "I/R" was the mark of John Russell who produced pipes between 1790 and 1810 at French St., Southampton (Atkinson and Oswald 1980:368). That date is a little bit too early when considering all of the other artifacts recovered from this site.



Plate 12: The Hannover pipe from the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) (Cat. #377). A, right, B, back, and C, left sides of the pipe.

A minimum number of eight pipes was recovered from Big Mussel Pond 1, these are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Unique Pipes from the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03).

Decoration	Cat. #(s)	Provenience	Description
Undecorated	766	201N-194E	Undecorated pipe bowl, late 18 th /early 19 th century form, large spur (Plate 69)
Undecorated	462, 818	198N-191E	Undecorated, large spur
Undecorated	145; 517, 534, 535, 571	TP36, 199N-194E	Undecorated, small spur (Plate 69)
Indeterminate moulding	660, 670	200N-195E	Moulded foliage, almost completely worn
Indeterminate moulding	455, 484	200N-195E	Indeterminate moulding with “_AV_” on the left and “B_” on the right on the pipe bowl. A thistle and a pole axe are present on the left hand side (Plates 70 and 71)
Moulded cannon	817	198N-191E	A small pipe bowl fragment with a wheel of a cannon and some cannon balls (Plates 72 and 73)
Moulded foliage	562	199N-194E	Moulded foliage along the mould seam
Hannover motif	377	200N-195E	Hannover motif, maker’s marks on the small spur indicating either “IB” or “IR” (Plate 68)

4.2.2.5 Tools and Equipment Class

There are 89 artifacts that relate to tools and equipment of some kind at Big Mussel Pond

1. These consist of one metal fire striker, 13 fishhook fragments, three gunflints, one hook, one fragment from a cooking pot or pan, five indeterminate metal rods, one lead line weight, 13 pieces of lead shot, one rivet, one saw fragment, one spacer, seven spikes, one fragment of copper strapping, 37 iron strapping fragments, one tack, and two pieces of wire (Table 3; Appendix A).

The fishhook fragments are from at least four individual fishhooks and were found in a cluster together on the edge of the hearth (Plate 13). They represent all of the material relating to the fishery found at this site. The lead line weight is worn and probably brought to the site for the purpose of being recycled into lead shot (Plate 14).

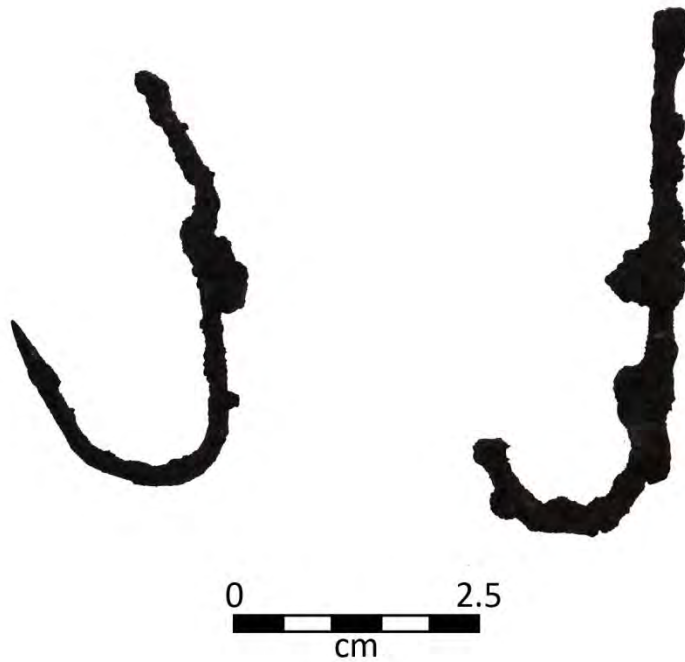


Plate 13: Fishhooks from the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) (Cat. #719 on the left and Cat. #722 on the right).



Plate 14: Worn lead line weight from the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) (Cat. #843).

The lead shot is irregularly shaped and two pieces are flattened into small disks. The asymmetry of the pieces and the presence of lead scrap at the site suggest that they were made by pouring hot liquid lead into a colander suspended over a bucket of cold water. The lengths of lead shot pieces range from 3.1 to 7.0 mm, widths from 3.1 to 6.6 mm, and thicknesses from 1.2 to 6.5 mm. Because of this discrepancy in size their volumes were

calculated in cubic mm. They ranged from 13 mm³ to 300 mm³. These are summarized in Chart 2.

Given the graph below, it can be seen that there are at least three different sizes of lead shot. While some of the natural variation can be ascribed to the method of manufacture, the three separate peaks in the lead shot graph suggests that three different calibres were being made (Plate 15). The two smallest were probably for birds or small game while the largest is a piece of buckshot used to hunt goose or other medium-sized animals.

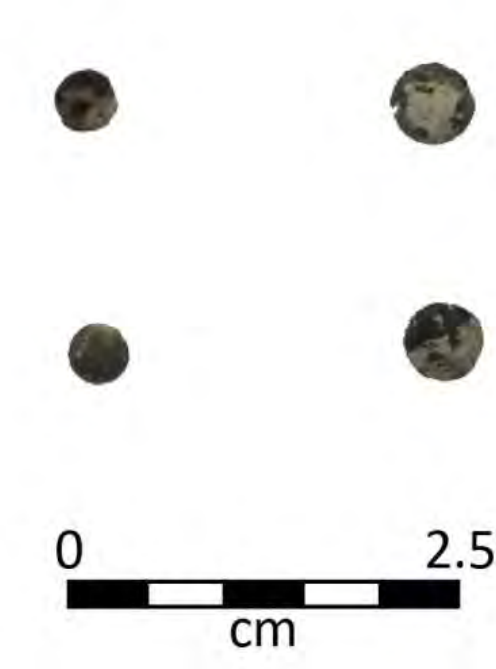


Plate 15: Lead shot pieces from the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) (Cat. #686 on left and #687 on the right).

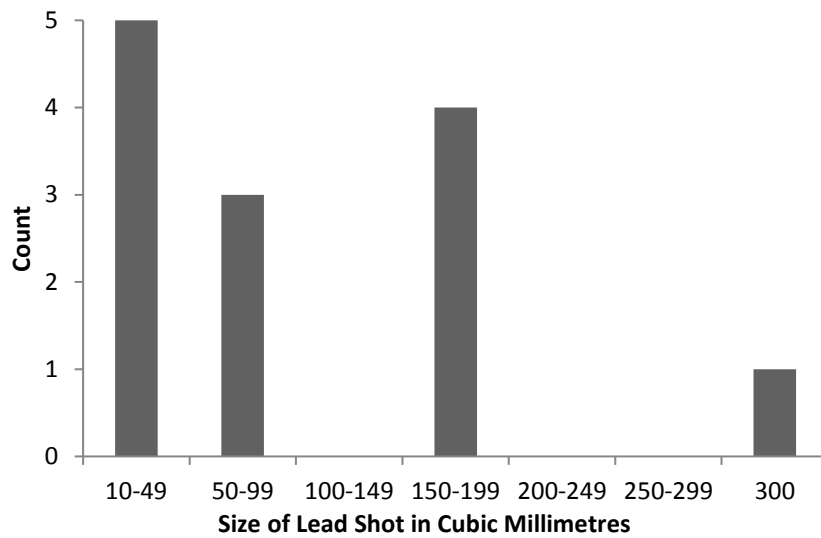


Chart 2: The sizes of lead shot at the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03).

All of the gunflints are formally made from European flint though one does display a piece of a cortex. All three flints are worn and two display a concave edge on one side that suggests that they may have been reused as tinder flints before they were discarded (Kenyon T. 1982). Two of the flints are blade-shaped while one is a spall (Appendix A). Spall flints represent an earlier of the two flint-making technologies that started around 1650. Spalls disappeared in the second quarter of the nineteenth century and were replaced by snap-blade gunflints, first documented in 1797 (Kenmotsu 1990:98-99; see Kenmotsu's article for a description of the differences and the terminology).

Wires and strapping could relate to trapping if they were components for snares. Alternatively the strapping could have come from barrels used to hold provisions. The copper strap fragment was repurposed for an unknown reason after sandwiching a piece of flat iron.

The large iron hook is interesting because a similar one can be seen in an 1893 photo from Southern Labrador (Plates 16 and 17), where it is holding a kettle above the fire. The hook's provenience near the top of the rock collapse in unit 200N-195E, suggests that it was used for the same purpose at the Big Mussel Pond 1 site.

A single tiny iron tack points to the presence of furniture.



Plate 16: Fireplace hook from the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) (Cat. #555).



Plate 17: Interior of a European cabin in Labrador, note the hook holding up the kettle above the fireplace (VA 152-104, *Interior of Goss tilt, Inner Sandy Islands, July 1893/Eliot Curwen, Eliot Curwen fonds*, used with permission from The Rooms Provincial Archives Division).

4.2.2.6 Indeterminate Items and Scrap

Finally, 42 artifacts could not be assigned to a particular class and/or were recognized as pieces of scrap. These consisted of two pieces of flint debitage, 24 pieces of scrap lead, one sprue, one piece of scrap copper, seven pieces of indeterminate iron, and seven pieces of indeterminate pewter (Table 3; Appendix A).

The flint debitage is evidence of recycling of some ballast flint into a useable gun or tinder flint as seen from the excavations of the seventeenth-century winter house site at Sunnyside 1 (CIAI-05) (Gaulton 2016; Gaulton and Mills 2011, 2014a, 2014b). The lead

scrap is from the production of Rupert shot, the lead shot whose manufacturing process was described in the section above (Plate 18). The sprue is large and appears that it was cut from a musket ball that was cast in a single mould (Plate 19). Its presence is the only evidence for large musket balls at the site.



Plate 18: Pieces of lead scrap from Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) (Cat. #683).



Plate 19: Cut musket ball sprue from the Big Mussel Pond 1 site (CgAj-03) (Cat. #916). A – upper part with the cut, B – lower part where the lead was poured.

Most of the indeterminate iron consists of small flat pieces of metal but one could be a clip from a larger object since it is a thin strip of metal with flared edges that has been bent into a hoop shape (Appendix A).

4.3 Results from Big Mussel Pond 2 (CgAj-05)

4.3.1 *Big Mussel Pond 2 (CgAj-05) Cultural Features*

The uncovered features at Big Mussel Pond 2 consist of a rock mound and a stone platform. Five different events were recorded and summarized in Table 6.

Table 6: Event Designations at the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05).

Event	Description
E1	Main cultural layer, dark brown organic soil mottled with charcoal
E2	Rock mound, large cobbles within a medium dark brown organic soil matrix
E3	Subsoil, inorganic medium-reddish brown clay
E5	Stone platform and medium black organic soil between the rocks
E6	Stream fill, dark medium brown inorganic clay-loam mottled with gravel inclusions
Event E4 was not used during excavation. The event was originally separate from E5 which, upon further examination, proved to be the same.	

The rock mound at Big Mussel Pond 2, E2, is bigger than at Big Mussel Pond 1. It is built on a small natural hill that consists of dark medium brown inorganic clay-loam mottled with gravel inclusions created by stream action (E6). On the surface, the rock mound measured 5.0 metres north-south and 2.5 metres east-west (Plate 20). Despite covering a larger area than the rock mound at Big Mussel Pond 1, the excavations here revealed that it was somewhat squatter – standing at 50 cm at its highest point. Its approximate volume is 2.9 cubic metres, more than that at Big Mussel Pond 1. The rocks used in its

construction are smaller than those at Big Mussel Pond 1 ranging from 20 to 50 cm. Just like at the previous site, the rocks were unworked, displayed evidence of thermal alteration, and gathered locally. Suitable rocks could be found in the three adjacent streams, 2, 15, and 30 metres away, or on the pond shore, 80 metres away.



Plate 20: The excavation of the E2 rock feature at the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05).

The rocks in the mound were piled looser than those observed at Big Mussel Pond 1 and sometimes it was difficult discerning *in situ* material from the collapsed rock. Extensive tree root action further complicated the interpretation; until fieldwork began, Big Mussel Pond 2 was overgrown by short spruce trees. However, the tightly-packed arrangement of

two bottom-most stone courses in unit 91N-102E suggests that this was part of the stone backing for the house hearth at Big Mussel Pond 2 (Figure 21). The bottom course was partially dug into the natural soil of E6.

While plenty of charcoal was observed in units 90N-103E, 91N-102E, 90N-103E, and 91N-103E, the hearth itself could not be distinctly identified suggesting either that the hearth from Big Mussel Pond 2 has not been located or that the site was not occupied long enough to make a substantial archaeological footprint. The relative paucity of artifacts at Big Mussel Pond 2 compared to Big Mussel Pond 1 supports the notion that the site was not occupied for long.

Given the presumed ephemerality of the occupation, the second feature, the stone platform, E5, comes as a bit of a surprise. It was identified in units 92N-104E, 93N-104E, 94N-104E, and 94N-105E and consists of small dry-laid 10-30 cm beach and stream cobbles (Figure 22; Plate 21). Together, they form a rectangular platform running toward higher elevation at the base of the hearth. The cobbles revealed no alternation and appeared to serve no other purpose beyond creating a level surface on some steeply-sloping land. Given that the Big Mussel Pond 2 site is surrounded by streams and marshes on the east, west, and south, creating a high platform could have also been a consideration for building the house in late fall in anticipation for those occasional winter thaws.

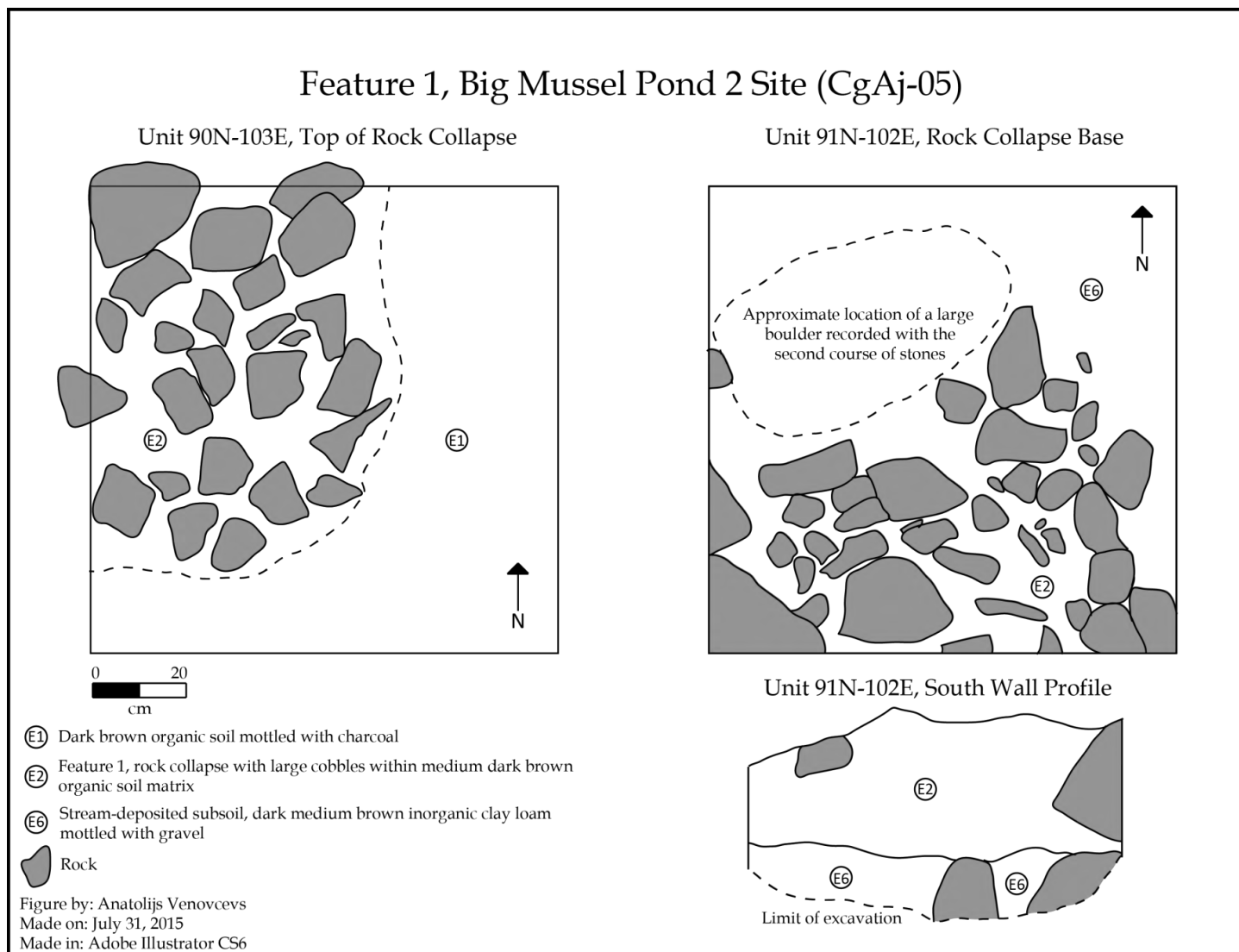


Figure 21: Rock collapse, Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05).

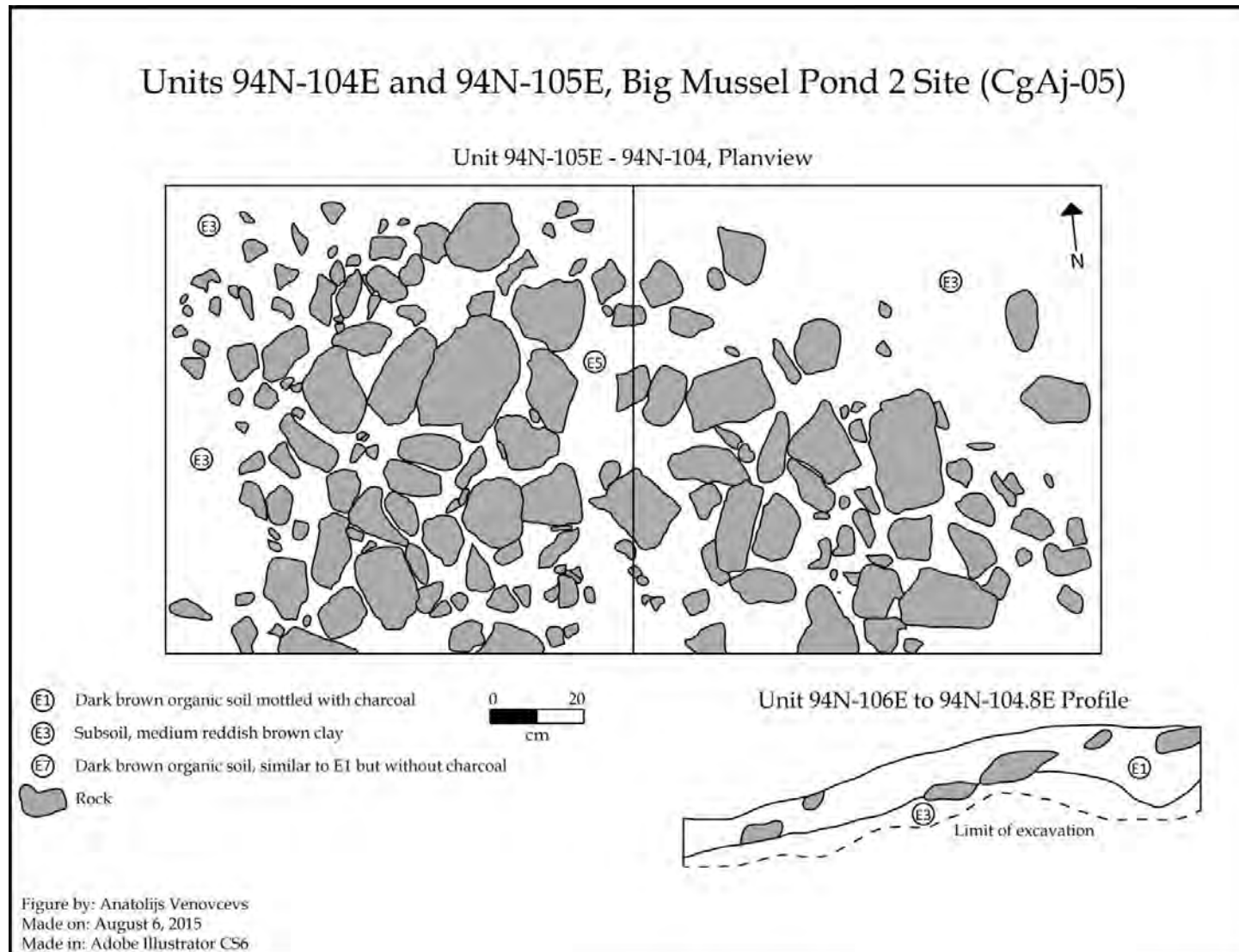


Figure 22: Stone platform, Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05).



Plate 21: The exposed E5 stone platform in units 94N-104E and 94N-105E at the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05) with the rock mound in the background.

Additionally, this made surface was visible in the profile where units ranged from 20-30 cm in depth at the northern extent of the excavation to as little as 2 cm near the base of the rock collapse. More artifacts were found in these deeper units, often in soil between the rocks. Part of the feature was observed in unit 94N-103E. Even though it was supposedly outside of the house, rocks here were used to fill a crevice in the soil.

The stratigraphy at Big Mussel Pond 2 was less straightforward than at Big Mussel Pond 1. While the site contained a cultural layer of dark brown organic soil, designated as E1,

it was fairly thin ranging from 2 to 15 cm in depth (Plate 21). It was often hard to differentiate E1 from the sod; the soil build up on the site was so minimal that artifacts were sometimes found within the roots of the grass. In the northwest corner of unit 91N-103E and in unit 92N-102E, E1 was missing altogether. The subsoil lay directly underneath the rock collapse and sod in those units.

Finally, there are two natural subsoil deposits. One, E3, consists of medium-reddish brown clay that is prevalent across most of the site while the other, E5, makes up the stream bank and consists of a natural, inorganic, dark medium brown clay-loam mottled with gravel inclusions.

Artifacts were found in each cultural layer. The artifact distribution among individual layers is summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Artifact Distribution at the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05) by layer.

Event	Artifact Count/Modified Count*	Artifact Percentage
E1	216/216	47.2%/82.1%
E2	235/37	50.4%/13.8%
E5	16/16	2.4%/4.1%
Total	467/269	100%/100%

* As is discussed in the subsection below, the site had 199 sherds from E2 from a single ceramic vessel. The modified count reflects the minimum number of vessels count.

The artifact distributions by layer are skewed by the 199 sherds found from a single saucer located on the northern edge of the E2 rock collapse. A percentage based on the minimum number of vessels provides a better picture of the artifact distribution within layers where most of the artifacts were recovered from E1. However, it is interesting to

note that more artifacts were recovered from the rock collapse at Big Mussel Pond 2 than at Big Mussel Pond 1.

Out of the Big Mussel Pond 2 assemblage, 231 artifacts (49.6 percent) were found *in situ* and point provenienced with a total station. From these, an artifact distribution map can be generated to inform about the use of space at Big Mussel Pond 2 (Figure 8).

Unlike Big Mussel Pond 1 where most of the artifacts clustered around the hearth, most of the artifacts in Big Mussel Pond 2 clustered in units 94N-104E and 94N-105E. A number of kitchen items was concentrated there consisting of a few pieces from a broken liquor container and a single ceramic sherd. The shattered saucer was found in unit 92N-102E within the rock collapse.

Armaments, in the form of musket balls and lead shot, were also recovered from these northern-most units. Hardware items and faunal material were present in units 94N-104E and 94N-105E but also found around the rock collapse. Nails and personal items like smoking pipes and buttons were fairly ubiquitous throughout the excavated area.

The three dimensional distribution of artifacts at this site is less informative than at Big Mussel Pond 1 (Figure 23). The artifacts in units with any significant amount of depth, namely 94N-104E and 94N-105E, lack any visible patterns. However, it is interesting to

note that items like nails, smoking pipes, and faunal material were found deep under the rock collapse in unit 91N-102E (Figure 24).



Figure 23: The Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05) in 3 dimensions, facing southwest.

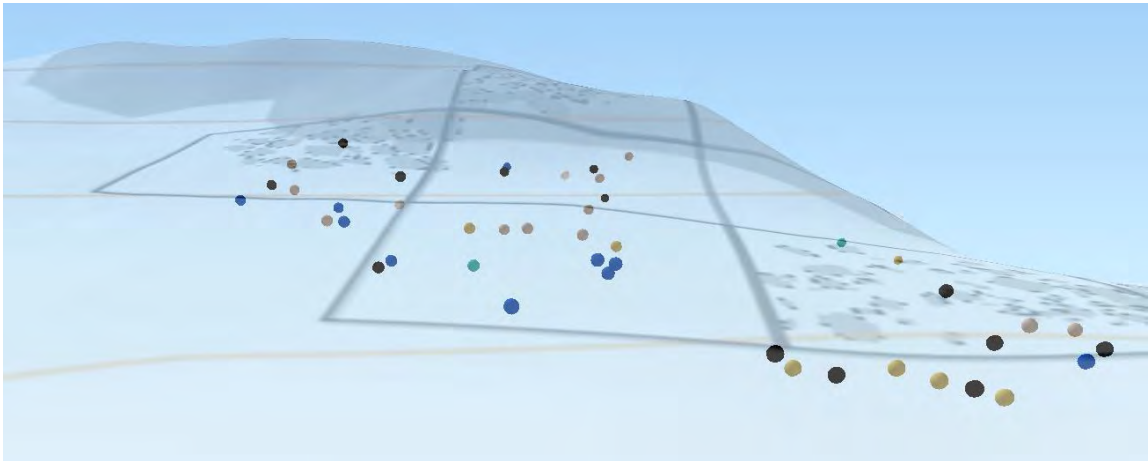


Figure 24: Distribution of artifacts at the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05) looking west at units 91N-104E, 92N-104E, 90N-103E, 91N-103E, and 91N-102E in 3 dimensions. Artifacts are symbolized as follows: Black – architectural items, Gray – Armaments, hardware, and tools, Light Blue – Kitchen-related artifacts, Blue – Smoking pipes, White – Faunal Material, Beige – Indeterminate items and scrap. Note the presence of smoking pipes, faunal material, and hardware items near the bottom of the rock collapse.

4.3.2 Big Mussel Pond 2 (CgAj-05) Artifacts

A total of 467 artifacts was recovered from the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05). These are provided in Appendix B and are summarized within their various contexts in Table 8.

4.3.2.1 Architectural Class

Artifacts from the architectural class comprise 14.1 percent of the material recovered from the Big Mussel Pond 2 site. All of them are nails which consist of four hand-wrought nails, 30 machine-cut nails with hand-wrought heads, four machine-cut nails, and 28 nails that are too fragmentary or corroded to be identified (Table 8; Appendix B).

The chronology of nails and their significance for dating an archaeological site is discussed in Section 4.2.2.1 above and will not be repeated here. Based on the nails, it is postulated that the house was built sometime after the late eighteenth century.

Table 8: Artifact Totals by Functional Class and Provenience from Big Mussel Pond 2 (CgAj-05)

Artifact Class	E1	E2	E5	Total	Class Total as Percent of Site
<i>Architectural</i>				66	14.1%
Hand-wrought Nail	4			4	
Machine-cut Nail with Hand-Wrought Head	21	7	2	30	
Machine-cut Nail	4			4	
Indeterminate Nail	19	7	2	28	
<i>Kitchen/Food-Related</i>				222	47.5%
Container, Liquor	16	1	2	19	
Ceramic, Tableware	3			3	
Ceramic, Teaware		199		199	
Knife	1			1	
<i>Organic</i>				19	4.1%
Mammal	18	1		19	
<i>Personal</i>				36	7.7%
Button	4		2	6	
Smoking Pipe	26	1	3	30	
<i>Tools and Equipment</i>				109	23.3%
Copper Nail	1			1	
File	1			1	
Gunflint	1			1	
Indeterminate Rod	3		1	4	
Indeterminate Strapping	70	15	1	86	
Indeterminate Tool	3	1		4	
Lead Shot			3	3	
Musket Ball	2			2	
Spike	5	1		6	
Tack		1		1	
<i>Indeterminate and Scrap</i>				15	3.3%
Scrap, Copper	6	1		7	
Scrap, Iron	2			2	
Indeterminate Iron	6			6	
Total	216	235	16	467	100%

4.3.2.2 Kitchen/Food-Related Class

The kitchen/food-related material at Big Mussel Pond 2 comprises almost half of the excavated assemblage. However, this number is skewed by the presence of one whiteware saucer that was recovered in 199 pieces (Table 8; Appendix B; Plate 22). If instead of sherds the minimum number of individual vessels is counted, kitchen/food-related ceramics would comprise 8.2 percent of the assemblage. One must exercise caution when interpreting this assemblage from purely a sherd-count approach (see Sussman 2000).

Only two unique vessels were recovered from Big Mussel Pond 2, a saucer and an indeterminate blue transfer printed vessel, these are presented in the table below.

Table 9: Unique Ceramic Vessels from the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05).

Type	Ware	Motif	Cat. #(s)	Provenience(s)	Description
Saucer	Whiteware	Undecorated	12-13; 107	TP1; Lot2, 94N-105E	Approximately a third of a undecorated saucer (Plate 22)
Indeterminate Vessel Form	Whiteware	Blue transfer printed	20	94N-105E	Tiny sherd with an indeterminate blue transfer printed motif

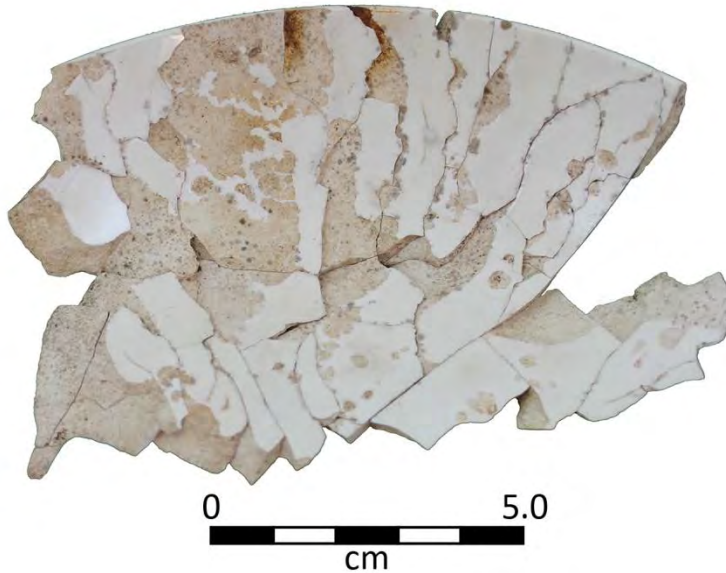


Plate 22: Whiteware saucer from the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05) (Cat. #12).

Both of the vessels are whiteware, indicating a post-1820s/1830s date. The indeterminate blue transfer printed motif on one of the vessels supports this observation. While underglaze blue printing started around 1783-1784 and persisted into the late nineteenth century, it only became popular between 1820 and 1840 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:141-142; Miller 1991:9; Samford 1997). It is interesting to find a transfer printed specimen at this site as they were some of the most expensive ceramics one could buy in the early nineteenth century (Miller 1980, 1991). It is postulated that it could have been purchased second-hand or as surplus and thus is less recent than the ware and the decoration may suggest (for example, see O'Donovan and Wurst 2002).

The saucer, on the other hand, lacks a well in its center where the cup would have been secured. This was not a common feature on saucers until the 1820s (Kaellgren 2012).

Non-ceramic kitchen/food-related items consist of a table knife fragment and 19 dark olive green liquor container glass fragments (Table 8; Appendix B).

4.3.2.3 Organic

Deirdre Elliott analyzed the faunal material from the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (Elliott 2015c). Her conclusions are repeated here.

A total of 19 faunal specimens were recovered from Big Mussel Pond 2, all of them are mammal though taphonomic processes and excavation methods could have impacted the amount of material recovered (Table 8; Appendix B). Three of the mammal remains are teeth and the remainder is bone that exhibits a high degree of burning which is indicative of exposure to temperatures over 500 degrees Celsius over a period of several hours. No gnawing, cut marks, or evidence of digestion was observed in the sample, though these could have been obscured by burning (Elliott 2015c:1; Appendix B).

While 14 of the specimens could not be identified to species level, two specimens are caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) and three specimens are pig (*Sus scrofa*). The pig remains consist of a cranial element and the epiphysis of a humerus, the fusion stage of which suggests the individual was at least one year of age. It is uncertain whether or not it was brought live to the site or in the form of preserved remains (Elliott 2015c:2; Appendix B).

4.3.2.4 Personal Class

Personal items consist of six buttons and 30 smoking pipe fragments (Table 8; Appendix B).

The six copper buttons recovered from this site represent the largest collection of clothing-related items from the Big Mussel Pond sites. Three of the buttons are approximately the same size between 13.9 mm and 14.3 mm in diameter (Appendix B). They are small, single piece flat buttons with a loop back shank, following a style that was popular in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century (Hughes and Lester 1981:221). Their similar sizes suggest that they could have been from a single piece of clothing like a shirt or a sleeve (Ferris 1986:98-99). Two of the specimens are slightly larger at 18.9 and 19.7 mm. Though the smaller of the two is very worn and corroded, they could have also been from the same, single piece of garment (Appendix B). They are made in the same style as the smaller buttons and could have been used for a shirt or trousers (Ferris 1986:99). The last button is 25.9 mm in diameter and would have been used for a coat (Appendix B).

Out of the smoking pipe fragments, six are from pipe bowls and 24 are from pipe stems. None of the fragments display maker's marks or any diagnostic decorative motifs. They represent a minimum of three individual pipes that are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Unique Pipes from the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05).

Decoration	Cat. #(s)	Provenience	Description
Moulded chevrons	189	Lot 1, 93N-104E	Moulded chevrons along the mould seam
Moulded chevrons	27; 129	Lot 1, 91N-102E; Lot 1, 91N-102E	Moulded chevrons along the mould seam
Moulded ribbing	6, 23; 116	TP5; Lot 7, 94N-104E; Lot 1, 94N-105E	Moulded vertical ribs along the body

4.3.2.5 Tools and Equipment Class

There are 109 artifacts recovered in the tools and equipment category from the Big Mussel Pond 2 site. At 23.3% of the recovered artifact assemblage, it is much higher than what was observed at Big Mussel Pond 1 (Table 8; Appendix B).

Most of this is due to the 86 pieces of strapping recovered from the site. All of the strapping consists of corroded iron and is incomplete and highly fragmentary leading to an inflated count. Some strapping is small and thin under 20 mm in width and 3 mm in thickness suggesting that it might have been used for a small trap or as hardware on a small object. Other pieces of strapping, however, are thick at 25 to 40 mm in width with rivets holding individual pieces together. These could have been used for barrels or some other containers (Appendix B).

Other tools and equipment items consist of one copper nail, one file, one gunflint, four indeterminate rods, four indeterminate tools, three pieces of lead shot, two musket balls, six spikes, and one tack (Table 8; Appendix B).

The gunflint is made from European flint but is extremely worn on all sides. The lead shot is irregular, one of the specimens is 5.6 mm in diameter while two are 6.2 mm. One musket ball is 17.7 mm in diameter while the other is 18.6 mm (Plate 23). The smaller of the two has a visible mould seam. The large calibres (0.69 and 0.72 inches) are indicative of a British Brown Bess-style musket (Sivilich 2005:4).

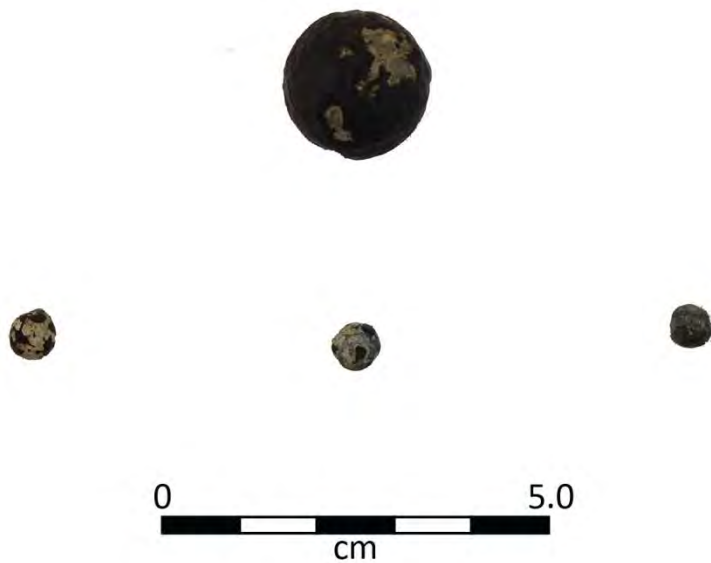


Plate 23: Musket ball and lead shot from the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05). Top, Cat. #251; bottom left, Cat. #54; bottom centre, Cat. #55; bottom right, Cat. #56.

Out of the four indeterminate tools, two appear to be drill bits. Another one is a large metal tool of some kind with a rectangular body and a haft for a handle. The last object is a piece of folded-over metal; it is flattened on one end into an edge while the other is rounded into a loop, possibly to fit a handle into it (Appendix B).

A tack provides evidence for furniture while the copper nail could have been for a boat (Plate 24).



Plate 24: Copper nail from the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05) (Cat. #52).

4.3.2.6 Indeterminate Items and Scrap

Last, there are 15 items that are indeterminate or are scrap. These include six intermediate iron objects, two pieces of scrap iron, and seven pieces of scrap copper (Table 8; Appendix B).

The scrap iron is flat and rusted and displays evidence of being forcibly folded over for an unknown purpose. Copper scrap displays evidence of being folded, cut, hammered, and perforated. Four pieces have irregular rivet holes, one of which has a rivet still in it. One of the perforated pieces has seven irregular rivet holes ranging from 1.7 mm to 3.2 mm in size (Appendix B; Plate 25). It could be suggested that this and other similar pieces of copper scrap once served as patches for a copper pot or kettle.

Interestingly, no lead scrap was found at Big Mussel Pond 2.

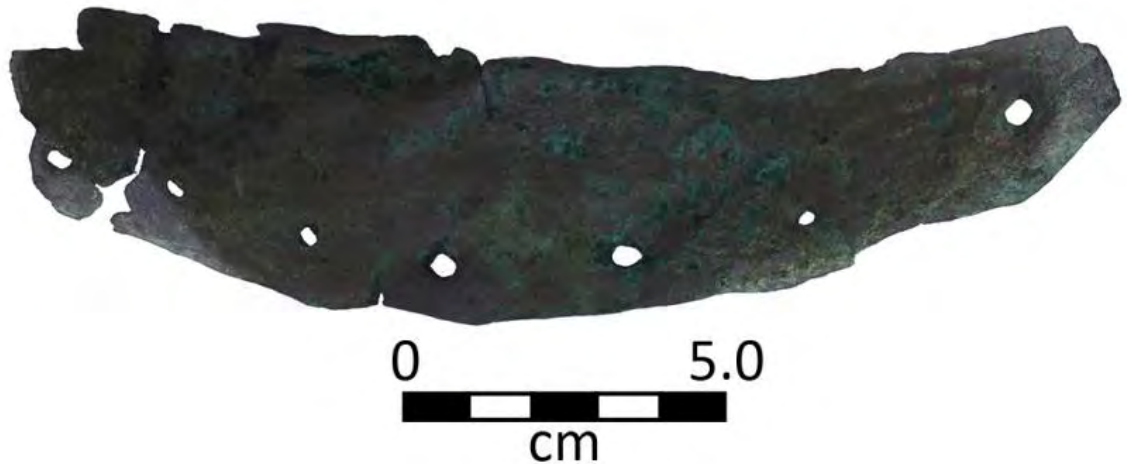


Plate 25: Piece of copper strapping with odd-shaped rivet holes from the Big Mussel Pond 2 site (CgAj-05) (Cat. #2).

4.4 Results from Big Mussel Pond 3 (CgAj-06)

4.4.1 Big Mussel Pond 3 (CgAj-06) Cultural Features

The limited excavations at Big Mussel Pond 3 did not allow for an extensive investigation of the site's stratigraphy. Most of the test pits consisted of sod, a thin organic layer, E1, and subsoil, E5.

The exception was Test Pit 10 which identified the hearth and was opened up into a 40 by 40 cm unit for further investigation (Figure 25). The test pit consisted of four different components. The first, E1, was a very dark brown organic layer mottled with charcoal which was similar to the organic cultural deposit found across the site. The second, E2,

was a black organic layer mottled with charcoal. It was only visible on the south, east, and west corners of the test unit. The third, E3, was a fire-reddened medium brown deposit with some charcoal – possibly the floor of the hearth. It was not excavated to subsoil. The last deposit, E4, consisted of dry laid stone that was laid vertically in two courses on top of E3. Given the evidence, it is likely that this represents the remains of a hearth.

Test Pit 10 was located 4 metres from the nearest stream and 40 metres from the water, making it a good location for a hearth of a winter house. The lack of a visible rock collapse on the surface suggests that the stone component of the hearth was very small and the structure was mostly made of wood. The only indication that a building could have been there was a small level area where the house used to stand.

As with the survey work at other winter house sites, the site mostly contained between one and four artifacts per test pit. The exception to this was Test Pit 21 that contained 13 artifacts and Test Pit 10 that had 99 (Figure 9). Most positive test pits were around Test Pit 10. Since the hearth was identified in that test pit, it is not surprising that most of the artifacts clustered in that area. Given the distribution of positive test pits and the level ground around it, the house was most likely oriented from east to west with the hearth on the western end.

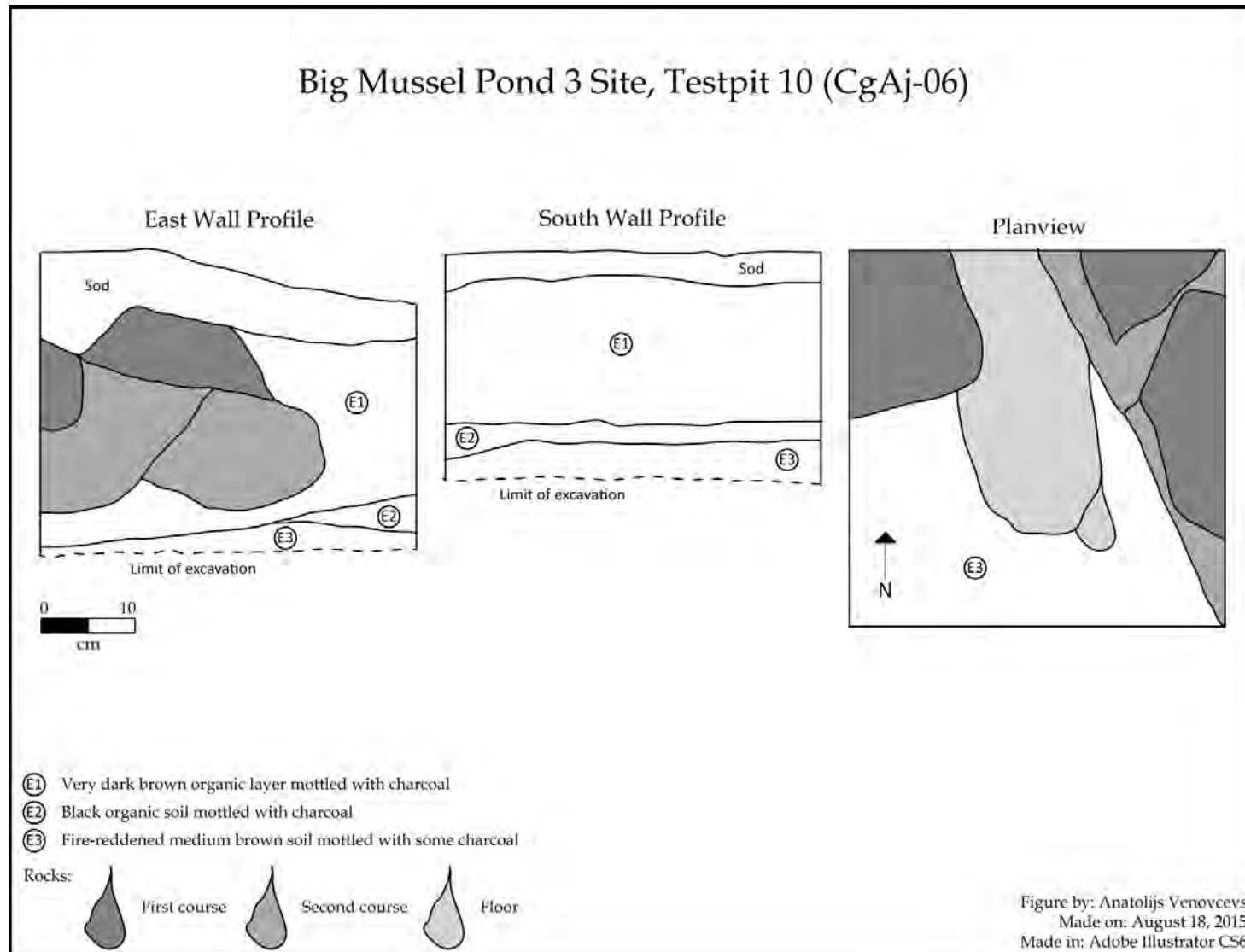


Figure 25: Test Pit 10, Big Mussel Pond 3 site (CgAj-06).

4.4.2 Big Mussel Pond 3 (CgAj-06) Artifacts

The test pitting survey at Big Mussel Pond 3 (CgAj-06) produced 131 artifacts. These are provided in Appendix C and are summarized in Table 11.

Table 11: Artifact Totals by Functional Class and Provenience from Big Mussel Pond 3 (CgAj-06)			
Artifact Class	Total	Class Total as Percent of Site	
<i>Architectural</i>		49	37%
Hand-wrought Nail	3		
Machine-cut Nail with Hand-Wrought Head	24		
Indeterminate Nail	22		
<i>Kitchen/Food-Related</i>		17	13%
Liquor Container Glass	4		
Ceramic, Kitchenware	2		
Ceramic, Tableware	11		
<i>Organic</i>		38	29%
Mammal	33		
Indeterminate	5		
<i>Personal</i>		1	1%
Smoking Pipe	1		
<i>Tools and Equipment</i>		23	18%
Adze	1		
Anchor Ring	1		
Axe	1		
Buck shot	3		
Boat Hook	1		
Copper Nail	1		
Gunflint	2		
Hatchet	1		
Indeterminate Rod	1		
Indeterminate Strapping	8		
Indeterminate Tool	1		
Tack	2		
<i>Indeterminate and Scrap</i>		3	2%
Flint Debitage	3		
Total	131		100%

4.4.2.1 Architectural Class

Artifacts from the architectural class comprise 37 percent of the material recovered from the Big Mussel Pond 3 site. These consist entirely of 49 nails which are comprised of three hand-wrought nails, 24 machine-cut nails with hand wrought heads, and 22 nails that are too fragmentary or corroded to identify (Table 11; Appendix C). See Section 4.2.2.1 for a discussion on nail nomenclature and history.

The high number of nails is the result of Test Pit 10 which was excavated to a much larger size to identify the remains of the hearth at the site. Most architectural items came from that test pit.

4.4.2.2 Kitchen/Food-Related Class

Thirteen percent of the assemblage relates to kitchen and food. These include four dark olive green liquor container glass fragments and 13 ceramic sherds. Three sherds are pearlware, eight are whiteware, one is stoneware, and one is coarse red earthenware (Table 11; Appendix C).

The pearlware sherds are from a jug or a teacup with an indeterminate blue transfer printed motif. One of the sherds displays a 1.6 mm mend hole with an hourglass profile indicating that it was produced by being drilled from both sides (Appendix C; Plate 26).

Its presence indicates that it is from a vessel that was broken and mended to extend its use. Given the expense of transfer printed ceramics discussed in Section 4.2.2.2, this is not surprising. Thus, while the transfer printed pearlware vessel was produced somewhere between 1800 and 1830, the mend hole would have extended its use beyond that point.

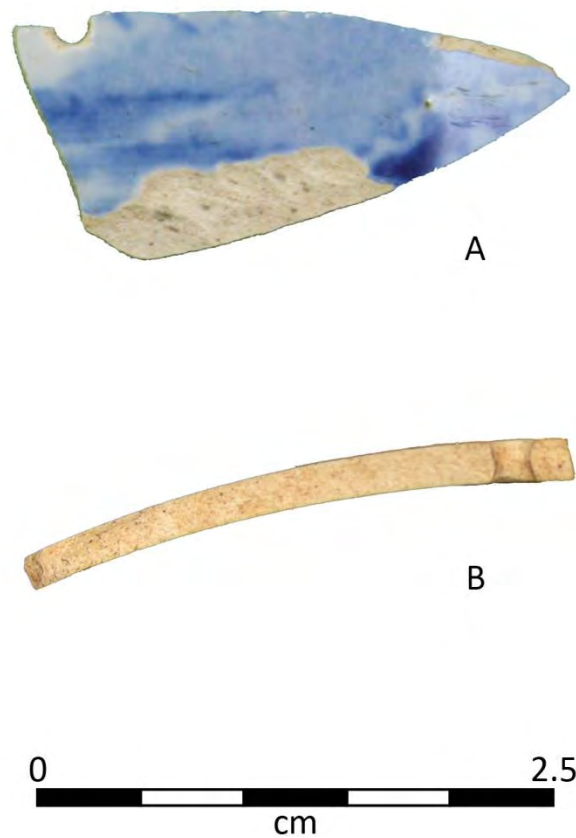


Plate 26: Transfer printed pearlware sherd with an hourglass-shaped mend hole from the Big Mussel Pond 3 site (CgAj-06) (Cat. #3). A – plan view, B – mend hole profile.

The stoneware sherd came from a large jug that was used for beverage storage and the tiny coarse red earthenware fragment would have been used for a similar utilitarian purpose as a food or beverage storage container (Appendix C; Plate 27). While these objects are informative in regards to food storage, processing, and folk foodways, they are not very chronologically diagnostic in the nineteenth century.



Plate 27: Stoneware jug from the Big Mussel Pond 3 site (CgAj-06) (Cat. #1).

Whiteware sherds are thermally altered and undecorated. The vessel they are from could not be identified (Appendix C). The unique ceramic vessels are summarized in Table 12.

Table 12: Unique Ceramic Vessels from the Big Mussel Pond 3 site (CgAj-06).

Type	Ware	Motif	Cat. #(s)	Provenience(s)	Description
Jug	Stoneware	Glazed	1	TP17	Large jug with a yellowish-brown glaze on the exterior, partially glazed with brown on the interior around the lip (Plate 27)
Indeterminate Vessel Form	Coarse red earthenware	Undecorated	12	TP10	Completely exfoliated sherd
Hollowware	Pearlware	Blue transfer printed	3; 7	TP9; TP21	Pearlware handle and body sherds, possibly from the same vessel. The body sherd has a 1.6 mm mend hole (Plate 26)
Indeterminate Vessel Form	Whiteware	Undecorated	11	TP10	Thermally, altered possibly undecorated

4.4.2.3 Organic

Deirdre Elliott analyzed the faunal material from the Big Mussel Pond 3 site (Elliott 2015d). Her conclusions are repeated here.

A total of 38 faunal specimens were recovered from Big Mussel Pond 3, of which 33 are mammal and five are indeterminate (Table 11; Appendix C). Nearly all remains are calcined which is indicative of exposure to temperatures over 500 degrees Celsius over a period of several hours. No gnawing, cut marks, or evidence of digestion was observed in the sample though these could have been obscured by burning (Elliott 2015d:1).

None of the specimens are identifiable below the level of class (Elliott 2015d:1).

4.4.2.4 Personal Class

From this category only one artifact was recovered – a worn smoking pipe bowl (Table 11; Appendix C).

4.4.2.5 Tools and Equipment Class

A large number of artifacts (n=23) recovered from Big Mussel Pond 3 relate to this category. They consist of one adze, one anchor ring, one axe, one boat hook, three buck shot balls, one copper nail, two gunflints, one hatchet, one indeterminate rod, eight pieces of strapping, one indeterminate tool, and two tacks (Table 11; Appendix C).

Much like at the other two sites, hunting is well-represented. One of the gunflints is a formal European-made blade gunflint that has a concave edge on the side suggesting that it was reused as a tinder flint (Kenyon T. 1982). The other is a recycled ballast flint with a cortex on one side and evidence of being used as a gunflint along one edge (Plate 28). The buck shot balls are all irregularly shaped and are 9.1 mm, 9.4 mm, and 10.8 mm in diameter along the widest margin. One of the musket balls has a visible sprue mark where it was clipped, indicating that they were cast in a mould (Appendix C). This buck shot was probably used for medium-sized birds and mammals.



Plate 28: Flints from the Big Mussel Pond 3 site (CgAj-06). Left, blade gunflint that was reused as a tinder flint (Cat. #2); centre, thermally-altered flint fragment (Cat. #70); right, ballast flint used as a gunflint, cortex present on the opposite site (Cat. #8).

Wood working and possible boat repair is also well-represented. A hatchet, an axe, and an adze are evidence of forestry and woodworking while a boat hook, an anchor ring, and a copper nail provide evidence for boats, boat building, and repair (Plate 29). The indeterminate tool is long and has rectangular-shaped cross-section. It tapers to a point on one side while the other is broken. The centre is perforated with a rectangular slit for a shaft (Appendix C; Plate 29). It should be noted that Big Mussel Pond 3 is much closer to the water than Big Mussel Pond 1 and Big Mussel Pond 2 (40 metres as opposed to 85 and 80 metres, respectively). This proximity can reflect the emphasis on boat working.



Plate 29: Tools from the Big Mussel Pond 3 site (CgAj-06). Top left, hatchet (Cat. #80); bottom left, axe (Cat. #82); centre, adze (Cat. #81); top right, boat hook (Cat. #79); bottom right, indeterminate tool (Cat. #83).

4.4.2.6 Indeterminate Items and Scrap

Only three pieces of ballast flint were recovered from this category; all are thermally altered (Table 11; Appendix C). The presence of flint debitage at this site is evidence of recycling of ballast flint into useable gun or tinder flints.

4.5 Daniels' Harbour and Bellburns

As no excavations were conducted at Daniels Harbour and Bellburns, the discussion is limited to the material remains observable on the surface. Unfortunately, the observed cultural remains were limited at Daniels Harbour as the 2007 landslide that required the construction of the bypass road in 2008 also displaced many local families away from the coast. The families built new homes in the winter housing area impacting its archaeological integrity. Additionally workers' houses for the construction of a new transmission line were built just southeast of Winterhouse Pond over the oldest-employed wintering area. Grading destroyed the gardens and cellar pit that Gerald Penney Associates documented in 2008 (GPA 2008:10). Given the level of development in the seven years since the 2008 survey, it is safe to say that the archaeological integrity of the eastern half of the Daniels Harbour Winterhouses site has been severely compromised.

However, the western side of the site remained in good condition. The remains of five winter house forms were observed along with an indeterminate depression, a rock pile, and a fence (Plate 30). The Guinchard and Theakston headstones that were documented in 2008 also remain in place (GPA 2008:12-13) (Figure 10; Plates 31 and 32). The only other significant cultural feature in the winter house area is a fence around Perry's Spring and a sign acknowledging that it has been used prior to 1900 (Plate 33). In the limited time spent in the Bills Woods winter house area, no historic features were observed but the area is still actively used for cabins, often built on the same properties as late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century winter houses.



Plate 30: Fence remains at the Daniels Harbour Winterhouses site (EkBj-11).



Plate 31: The Guinchard family plot at the Daniels Harbour Winterhouses site (EkBj-11), image facing northwest.



Plate 32: The Theakstone family plot at the Daniels Harbour Winterhouses site (EkBj-11), image facing west.



Plate 33: Perry's Spring at the Daniels Harbour Winterhouses site (EkBj-11).

The Bellburns Winterhouses site (EcBj-02) lay just north of Bellburns along Highway 430. No disturbance factors were noted besides a gravel driveway to a summer cottage further away from the road. Even though five houses were reported by Emmanuel House and documented with a GPS, the only distinct cultural feature was a single cellar depression that was observed near the location of one of the former winter houses (Plate 34).



Plate 34: Cellar depression at the Bellburns Winterhouses site (EcBj-02), image looking west.

5.0 DISCUSSION

As this thesis represents the first serious attempt in over two decades to understand the rural Euro-Newfoundland winter housing tradition, the research presents a wide variety of implications. This chapter addresses those implications individually through the synthesis of the last several chapters. Reflections on winter house material culture and subsistence, construction and seasonality, mobility and spatial organization, transhumance and pluralistic lifeways, and implications for further study are discussed in turn.

5.1 Material Culture and Subsistence

The excavations at Big Mussel Pond along with those carried out on other winter houses, have helped build upon what can be theoretically referred to as a “winter house pattern;” a concept that Gaulton and Mills started forming over the last several years from their work at the Sunnyside 1 site (Gaulton 2011, 2016; Gaulton and Mills 2011, 2014a, 2014b). This pattern mirrors the primary economic foci of hunting, forestry and woodworking, exhibits a material assemblage limited in quantity, diversity, and quality, and demonstrates an active strategy of repair, reuse, and recycling born out of isolation and necessity.

What was deemed “necessary” for wintering Euro-Newfoundlanders? For one, evidence of hunting and forestry and woodworking is amply represented. Woodworking tools were located at Big Mussel Pond 1 (saw) and Big Mussel Pond 3 (an axe, a hatchet, and an

adze). The presence of copper nails and a boat hook from the excavations suggests boat building and repair – as well as travel to and from the winter houses by boat. Meanwhile, heavily-used gunflints, musket balls, and bird shot showcase the hunting component of the winter house assemblage. The identification of caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), common eider (*Somateria mollissima*), and double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) in the faunal assemblage are examples of the types of fauna the winterers would have hunted – lead shot at Big Mussel Pond 1 was produced in many different sizes.

Other organic material included a single cod (*Gadus morhua*) vertebra which was likely from a fish that was cured, stored, and brought inland for the winter. Domesticated pig bones (*Sus scrofa*) were identified from Big Mussel Pond 1 and 2 but it is uncertain if they constitute live animals or preserved meat. However, future stable isotopic analysis could be used to determine their place of origin (Guiry et al. 2012). Mussels were most likely harvested from the near-by pond but unfortunately were not well preserved enough to ascertain the season they were harvested. Overall, the faunal assemblage reveals that the winter house diet was balanced between stored provisions and locally available species.

The presence of a cellar at Big Mussel Pond 1 and the recovery of a storage jar from that site along with a jug from Big Mussel Pond 3 further indicate the presence of stored provisions. Some of the strapping recovered from Big Mussel Pond 1 and 2 could also be from food-storage containers like barrels. Tantalisingly, choke cherry and raspberry seeds

found in the soil samples from Big Mussel Pond 1 could be from plants that were harvested in the fall months and brought to the site as preserves. If this was the case, the berry seeds offer a possible glimpse into women's work during the winter. Berry picking and preservation has traditionally been the primary task of women and children at this time around the island (Porter 1985:112-113).

Recycling and reuse played a major part when the necessities of winter outstripped the meagre provisions that were brought into the winter house. Early winter house sites, like those behind O'Donnells, are the remains of dwellings where post-medieval Europeans lived in almost complete isolation from the outside world. Thus, recycling and reuse at these winter house sites repurposed old items into new ones – old cod jiggers were melted down into shot, copper pots mended with scrap, gunflints reused as tinder flints, and broken ceramics display signs of mending.

These assemblages support the pattern that Gaulton and Mills previously observed at the seventeenth-century winter house site at Sunnyside 1 where large quantities of woodworking tools and firearm components were recovered (Gaulton 2011, 2016; Gaulton and Mills 2011, 2014a, 2014b). Recycling at that site is seen in the gaming disk from a worked piece of ceramic and the abundant amount of ballast flint fragments that were worked into gunflints and fire strikers. The presence of some broken, unworked flint at the Big Mussel Pond sites suggests that the activity was also taking place there,

though to a much lesser extent in the nineteenth century – possibly owing to a greater access to commercially-produced gunflints.

Tobacco was another necessity. Winter house sites both at Big Mussel Pond, much like at Sunnyside 1, contain a large amount of clay tobacco pipes. Their presence implies the availability and “necessity” of tobacco, stored and transported in barrels. Alcoholic beverages were typically stored and shipped in barrels as well but are frequently represented on post-medieval sites by storage/service containers in the form of glass and ceramic bottles and jugs (Jeffries et al. 2014). By comparison to fishing premises, the Big Mussel Pond sites produced little evidence of alcohol consumption with a minimal number of one vessel recovered from each of the three sites. This discrepancy may have something to do with the more isolated, dispersed, even calm nature of winter occupation, and the frequency with which strong alcoholic beverages were consumed during the frenetic summer months with an influx of money, drink, and migratory fishers and fishing servants into the rural outport communities.

Also lacking from winter house sites is a significant variety of ceramic types. Contemporary Euro-Newfoundlander sites display a mix of decorative styles and vessel forms typical of sites from the nineteenth century (Burke 1991; Hatcher 2013; Jones 2009). The Big Mussel Pond sites, on the other hand, display a limited amount and variety of vessel forms consisting of a few flatware and teaware specimens most of which were undecorated. The ceramic assemblage indicates that people living at the Big Mussel

Pond houses did not have nearly the same access to goods than those living in summer/year-round settlements because of limited access to supply, lack of interest in maintaining the appearance of Victorian décor, or both.

Excavated winter house assemblages also lack another important set of items: a variety of tools and implements relating to the cod fishery. This is not too surprising as there was no cod to fish during the winter months and things like fish hooks, prongs, splitting knives, lead line weights and net weights mostly remained at summer homes. Fishing would have been limited to brooks and ponds and St. Mary's Bay did have a successful salmon fishery as early as 1723 when a salmon fishing premises was established on the Great Salmonier River (Head 1976:76). The recovery of four fishing hooks from one area at the Big Mussel Pond site may point to some fresh water fishing carried out at the site or were used as tenterhooks at the winter house. It is worth remembering that some items related to the fishery were brought to winter houses to be recycled, like the lead cod jigger recovered from Big Mussel Pond 1.

Given the preceding discussion, a few general remarks can be said about life in winter houses. It was generally unembellished with emphasis placed on recycling every object. Daily activities revolved around hunting, logging, woodworking, and freshwater fishing while the meals would have consisted of a variety of hunted and stored provisions. Tea drinking appears to have been popular though stored imported tea could have been

supplemented by local concoctions like tea brewed from spruce branches as recorded in one contemporary account from the island (Wix 1836:43).

While smoking was common, contrary to accounts of some missionaries who decried winter housing as a way for people to engage in things they perceived as sinful, life in winter houses could have been more sober than in the summer abodes as revealed by the limited amounts of alcoholic containers. If further work proves this hypothesis as true, it would go to validate the ideas put forward by Eva Svensson and Mark Gardiner who observed that those in the centres of power, always tried to frame those people on the periphery as backward or otherwise inferior (2007:21).

The patterns observed around Big Mussel Pond (and at Sunnyside 1 excavated by Gaulton and Mills) fall in line with Rhoda Halperin's householding model. From both the historic and the archaeological evidence, winter housing involved seasonal employment cycles, mobility, recycling, and kin-based networks as part of a non-capitalist support network. The pluralistic activities observed within the material culture of winter house sites and other miscellaneous tasks explored in the concluding paragraphs of this chapter showcase rural Euro-Newfoundlander's abilities to supplement the inadequate state support systems and limited employment opportunities presented to them in their isolated environment. In light of this theory, a diversified though scanty collection of material objects is not surprising.

Finally, the discussion on material culture must turn to the date of the Big Mussel Pond sites. The presence of creamware, China glaze, and the spall gunflint from Big Mussel Pond 1 suggests that the site could have been employed since the late eighteenth century or at least in the first couple of decades of the nineteenth. However, the presence of whiteware from all three sites moves the *terminus post quem* date of them all to after 1820. Items like the “I/B” pipe from Big Mussel Pond 1, English blade-shaped gunflints, and buttons solidify this early nineteenth-century date.

One should also remember that objects have a life history of their own and that significant time lag exists between an item’s manufacture date and its eventual discard date through the object’s life history via shipment, sale, use, and reuse (Adams 2003). An artifact’s manufacture date and discard date cannot be equated (Adams 2003:41). Unfortunately, time lag is difficult to quantify as it is based on a number of factors including heirloom status, frugality, inheritance, curation, fashion, access to the market, and conservatism in taste, among many other issues (for a full discussion see Adams 2003). While Adams established a ceramic time lag to generally be between 10 and 20 years, his examples of forts, plantations, ships, and affluent houses in the United States and mainland Canada may serve as a poor comparison to St. Mary’s Bay (2003:55). It is likely that time lag for small, seasonal cabins located hundreds of metres away from a cove occupied by a single fishing family in an overlooked and sparsely-populated bay of an impoverished island colony could be significantly greater. Even if the material culture

does date to approximately the 1820s, these sites could have been occupied as late as the 1840s or 50s.

5.2 Construction and Seasonality

Many documentary accounts that described winter houses paint them as small, flimsy structures that were poorly built, poorly heated, and in turn only occupied for a few winters, at most, before being abandoned. Archaeological work presented in this thesis is helping to reinterpret that conception and add a more nuanced understanding of the construction, design, and seasonality of winter houses.

For one, winter house sites may not necessarily be drab, cold spaces for harsh winter survival. The excavation results from the Big Mussel Pond sites paint a much cosier picture of winter life than the nineteenth-century accounts on the tradition would make us believe. Furniture tacks were found on all three sites and each site had at least one decorated ceramic vessel. Even though the houses were built from local material, rocks from the streams and pond shore and wood from the forests, they appear to have been rather significant structures. Nails comprised 26 percent, 14 percent, and 37 percent of the assemblages from Big Mussel Pond 1, 2, and 3, respectively, and showed a tremendous variation in shapes and sizes. This contradicts nineteenth-century accounts that paint winter houses as flimsy structures and adds further weight to the hypothesis that winter homes were sturdier and better-built than their summer counterparts (Smith 1987a:12).

Likewise, ongoing work at the Sunnyside 1 site by Gaulton and Mills has uncovered evidence of a large well-established building (Gaulton and Mills 2011, 2014a, 2014b; Gaulton 2016). Based on the dimensions of the hearth, the refuse patterns, and the lay of the land, the researchers concluded that the house measured between 3.6 - 4.2 metres (12 - 14 feet) wide and 4.8 - 6.0 metres (16 - 20 feet) long not including the adjacent root cellar – a size that is compatible to a permanently-occupied planter's house found in Renew's dating from the same period and measuring 3.6 by 6.0 metres (12 by 20 feet) (Mills 2000:47). This points to Sunnyside 1 as being a hybrid building of sorts – a permanent dwelling built for survival of Newfoundland's harsh winter.

Comparison to the Big Mussel Pond sites shows an evolution of winter houses gained from hard-earned lessons about the North Atlantic environment. Due to heavy reliance on timber for fuel and construction, the slow growth of forests, and the natural fluctuations in terrestrial food sources like caribou and migratory birds, Euro-Newfoundlanders learned to make minimal investments in their winter homes, knowing full well that they would need to relocate within a few years' time.

While all Big Mussel Pond sites are significantly smaller than Sunnyside 1 they show quite a bit of variability. For instance, Big Mussel Pond 1 was approximately 4.5 metres wide and between 5.0 and 7.0 metres long (15 feet by 16 to 23 feet), making it fall on the larger end of winter house sizes recorded in the nineteenth century. It contained a window, given the presence of window glass, and, much like at Sunnyside 1, it contained

a cellar – though a fairly basic one. The house was oriented southwest to northeast with the hearth located on the northeast side. Access to the cellar must have been via a doorway between the house and the cellar.

Most of the artifacts were clustered in and around the hearth indicating that it was the main activity area in the house. Cooking, eating, smoking, and repairing equipment would have all taken place around it. Broken pipe, ceramic, and hardware pieces that were not cleaned out were lost underfoot or rolled against the stone backing of the open fireplace.

Given the central focus of domestic activities around this location, much more investment would have gone into building this part of the house than anything else. The nails recovered from these units were mainly from the rafters and a possible wooden chimney that stood above the hearth. The vertical distribution of artifacts supports this conclusion. Nails were concentrated above the domestic items around the hearth which indicates that the superstructure of the building was left more or less intact after abandonment and collapsed over time.

Outside of the hearth area, the scarcity of nails in the midden and the predominance of smoking pipes and ceramic fragments, suggests that these may be the result of house sweeping and refuse disposal. Given these deposits, it is suggested that the door to the building was on the southern side of the house and away from the pond. Meanwhile, the

units excavated in E3 produced few artifacts beside calcined bone, a few nails, and one smoking pipe fragment. This paucity of material culture adds weight to the argument that the feature was used as a storage area.

By comparison, the excavation work at Big Mussel Pond 2 revealed an entirely different structural configuration. From the exposed E2 foundation remains of the stone hearth backing and the edge of the E5 stone platform feature, the size of the house is estimated at approximately 3.0 metres wide by 5.0 metres long (10 by 16 feet). The house was oriented southwest to northeast with the hearth located at the southwest wall. A great deal of effort was put into constructing the house at this site. The stone backing was slightly larger than at Big Mussel Pond 1 and the stone platform provided an elevated place on which to build the house. The house incorporated elements of the natural topography whereby the hearth was placed on a natural mound with a fresh water stream directly beside it.

Unfortunately, the limited survey at Big Mussel Pond 3 could not precisely define the nature and composition of the house that stood in that area. The work did establish that the site contained a hearth and therefore represents the remains of a domestic structure. However, the hearth was of a different construction than the other two sites and might have simply been a stone-lined fire pit. The large amount of nails recovered from Test Pit 10, the same test pit in which the hearth was identified, point to the presence of a superstructure similar to that identified at Big Mussel Pond 1. Since most of the domestic

material was distributed within and around Test Pit 10, it can be postulated that a similar internal distribution existed at this site as at Big Mussel Pond 1. The hearth was the domestic centre of the house around which most daily internal activities were carried out.

Given the flat plateau and the distribution of positive test pits within it, it is suggested that the house was no greater than 4.5 by 6.5 metres in size (15 feet by 21 feet). It was oriented east to west with the hearth being located at the eastern side of the house right before the topography dropped to a fresh water stream.

This variation is also seen in the few historic references to the tradition in the nineteenth century. These texts describe the structures as being anything from small shacks to substantially larger houses, often subdivided into separate rooms (Jukes 1839:69; Mountain 1857:5). Most houses are rectangular but there is a reference of square winter houses in mid nineteenth-century southern Labrador (Boilieu 1861:52). Together, these sites portray a small but important sample of winter houses, showing not only a range of architectural forms but also the agency and ingenuity of its builders when faced with environmental challenges.

Meanwhile, stratigraphic and cultural evidence suggests some preliminary observations on the length of occupation at the Big Mussel Pond sites. At Big Mussel Pond 1, the stratigraphy in the E8 hearth points to at least two distinct phases of reoccupation. This direct evidence for reoccupation is not surprising given the relatively rich archaeological

assemblage and large size of the site compared to Big Mussel Pond 2. However, it is interesting to observe that some smoking pipe, ceramic, and organic items were present within the E2 rock collapse among the rafter nails. This, along with the Big Mussel Pond 1 E7 rich organic stain, is indicative of another ephemeral phase of reoccupation. It can be postulated that, after a few years of abandonment following the main sequence of occupations, the house at Big Mussel Pond 1 was repaired and reoccupied for a season with the hearth being re-established over the collapsed stone backing. If this hypothesis is correct, it adds perspective on just how fluid the winter housing tradition was.

There is little evidence for reoccupation at Big Mussel Pond 2. The site was a third the size of Big Mussel Pond 1 and the stratigraphy was shallow. However, the larger amount of artifacts recovered from the E2 rock collapse, including nails, smoking pipes, and faunal material suggests that the stone backing was rebuilt during its use history and may indicate one episode of reoccupation. The distribution of artifacts is different at this site as well. Nails and smoking pipes, for instance, are not concentrated over the hearth but were scattered throughout the site. This, along with a much smaller percentage of architectural items overall, suggests that the site might have been scavenged for building material after it was abandoned.

With this and the discussion from the preceding section in mind, a preliminary chronology for the sites can be proposed. Here, Steve Tomka's ethnoarchaeological research described at the end of Section 2.4.3 is of most use. As described previously,

Tomka postulated that sites which are seasonally and episodically abandoned, the ones to which their owners are expected to return, contain a larger amount of well-made, good quality items as opposed to seasonal sites that are periodically revisited and scavenged for valuable items thus creating an assemblage consisting of mostly worn, broken, or low-quality items that were not considered valuable.

From all this, it can be argued that Big Mussel Pond 1 is the earliest of the three Big Mussel Pond sites given the presence of Royal Rim creamware and China glaze which is absent from the other two sites. Big Mussel Pond 1, from its commandeering location at the back of the pond would have provided the best shelter and access to more resources than the other two sites leading to its reoccupation for a number of years.

The only two ceramics from Big Mussel Pond 2 are whiteware placing the site after the 1820s-1830s when white-bodied ceramics started being made. It may have been occupied for more than one winter as can be seen by artifacts incorporated within the stone hearth backing. After its final abandonment, Big Mussel Pond 2 was never reoccupied after it was abandoned and was probably intensively scavenged for any reusable items. The only material recovered consists of fragmentary domestic items and broken pieces of equipment. Even architectural items are rare. This is in line with Tomka's observations on seasonal sites that have long been abandoned (Tomka 1993:15).

The house at Big Mussel Pond 1, on the other hand, may have been abandoned for a few years during the time that Big Mussel Pond 2 was employed but then repaired and reoccupied for a short amount of time. This is seen through the presence of whiteware and evidence of domestic activity on top of the E2 rock collapse. While much of the assemblage from Big Mussel Pond 1 is also broken and fragmentary, it was not subjected to the same intensive level of scavenging. Worn but useable items include a knife, lead line weight, and gunflints. Fishing hooks were in good condition for the summer fishery and there were many more architectural items left at the site. All of this suggests that Big Mussel Pond 1 was less intensely scavenged after its eventual abandonment. Thus, the suggested sequence of occupation, reuse, and abandonment is: Big Mussel Pond 1 > Big Mussel Pond 2 > Big Mussel Pond 1.

The limited work at Big Mussel Pond 3 is so far insufficient to place it within this chronological framework. It can only be said that it dates to after 1820 like all of the rest of the sites given the presence of whiteware. However, it is important to remember that the site did contain a large cache of woodworking and boat building material. Following Tomka's discussion on delayed curation, it is possible that Big Mussel Pond 3 was episodically abandoned and reoccupied throughout the first half of the nineteenth century when the need arose to build or repair a boat (1993:16-17). It is therefore not surprising that certain large, bulky items like the woodworking tools were cached in fairly good condition with expectations that the inhabitants would eventually return.

Daniels Harbour winter houses portray a completely different tradition from that seen so far on the Avalon Peninsula. For one, agriculture played a larger role in winter housing. Draught animals, like oxen or horses, were sometimes used to move people to their wintering areas and winter barns were located next to winter houses. The clearing of areas around the winter houses through logging led the way to utilization of these places for gardening and hay making.

Winter houses themselves were much more permanent in this region; a fact collaborated by historical accounts and previous research in the region (Llyod 1886:66; PAO 2014:146-147). The houses were also larger and better built and, instead of lasting for only one or a few winters, they were built to last for at least a generation with each subsequent family member building their own winter house on the same property. The commitment to permanence can also be seen by the presence of grave stones in wintering areas and the commemorative plaque remembering the cultural use of Perry's Spring within the Daniels Harbour Winterhouses site. Further research is needed to determine if these traits are specific to the Northern Peninsula, where forested land is rarer and the climate is marginally better for agriculture, or if it was the result of changes in the tradition brought about in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

5.3 Mobility and Spatial Organization

It has been fairly well established that winter houses during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century on the Northern Peninsula were semi-permanent structures with winter

housing land being handed down from one generation to the next upon which a new winter house was generally built with each succeeding generation (Emmanuel House personal communication, July 28, 2015; Gerald Humber and Sandy House personal communication, July 27, 2015; Lloyd 1886:66; PAO 2014:146-147; Payne 1973). A similar pattern was recently observed in the early twentieth century in Gander Bay (Brake and Brake 2017). The shift toward more permanent, less ephemeral winter housing is not well understood and could be a fruitful avenue for future research. At the present time, the data seems to suggest that a variety of factors, like increase in population, limitation of space and resources, and a trend toward greater sedentism, led to a stabilization of winter migration into a system where families would have one summer home and one winter home for most of their lives. In this sense, it is easy to see how the winter housing observed in these latter periods, would morph into the contemporary cabin culture seen today around the province (King 2012).

One of the ways the longevity of the winter housing tradition can be explained is through Stephen Gudeman's anthropological approach to economics. While the functional utility of winter houses started to decline in the second half of the nineteenth century with the introduction of stoves, better insulated homes, and a more diversified rural economy, "going to the cabin" morphed into a more social activity that provided Euro-Newfoundlanders a way to get away from their regular outport routine and put them in touch with more outdoor pursuits like logging and hunting. Despite some of the social stigma associated with winter house life that Smith attributed to the end of the tradition

(1987a:25), it can be seen that winter housing did not end but evolved into the cabin tradition much like transhumant grounds in Europe are being used for summer cottages today (Daugstad et al. 2014). In its heyday in the nineteenth century, however, winter housing was an entirely different phenomenon defined by mobility, transience, and social flux based in large part on functional and economic needs.

Looking back at the example from Big Mussel Pond, the discussion in the preceding section regarding the chronological sequence of the Big Mussel Pond sites begged the question that only one family group employed Big Mussel Pond for their winter housing practices and that it was, in fact, a family unit to begin with. As a way of addressing the latter, it is important to acknowledge that it was not uncommon for wintering groups to consist entirely of men spending a winter together for an explicit purpose like trapping or building a boat (Cormack 1928:105; Jukes 1839:70; Wix 1835:29). At the present moment, it is impossible to conclusively show that the Big Mussel Pond sites were occupied by a family or not; though the identification of berry seeds at Big Mussel Pond 1 discussed earlier offers a tantalizing suggestion that women could have been there – though this should not be considered a strong argument for the presence of women.

Further research and excavation can provide better evidence for the presence or absence of women at this and other archaeological sites. However, through the application of Halperin's householding theory, it is possible to circumvent that question entirely. Under householding, households are not limited to kin-based units but rather familial networks

could consist of non-related individuals, pairs, or even groups of households joined together for the purpose of fulfilling needs not satisfied through capitalist means which was what winter housing was often about (Halperin 1994:149).

To address the former, it could indeed be likely that the Big Mussel Pond sites were occupied at the same time at one point or another though that poses a bigger question of who actually occupied these winter houses and how land and home ownership was viewed in rural pre-confederation Newfoundland. Even though the area around Big Mussel Pond has been poorly explored and could contain the remains of additional winter house sites, it is interesting to note that all of the sites date to the period when Big Mussel Cove was first settled by the Coombs family in the early nineteenth century. The Big Mussel Pond sites could then be the winter houses of the Coombs family that were moved once every few years. If this was so, it would be interesting to discover whether or not they continued the winter housing tradition after 1845 when they were enumerated with eight head of cattle and other substantial garden produce. Did they become more sedentary or were cattle brought with the family for the winter? It was not uncommon for domestic animals to be part of the winter migration and forty barrels of potatoes could have found a home in the cellar that was recorded at Big Mussel Pond 1.

The association of non-O'Donnells family names with the physical features around Big Mussel Pond offers a different but not necessarily conflicting theory for the origin of winterers at the Big Mussel Pond sites (Figure 4). It is possible that people from

neighbouring communities like St. Mary's or Salmonier Arm employed Big Mussel Pond for the winter. In this scenario, they would have employed Big Mussel Pond while the Coombs family were wintering either in one of the other winter houses or in their permanent home at the head of Big Mussel Cove. It is unknown just how much of the area was claimed by the Coombs family but it seems unlikely that they would have allowed outsiders to winter in their territory unless they had strong social or economic ties.

The mapping of census data for St. Mary's Bay from 1836 and 1845, the two censuses most contemporary to the Big Mussel Pond sites, indicate that St. Mary's Bay was sparsely populated with most coves harbouring small fishing communities (Figures 26 and 27). The population was concentrated in St. Mary's proper – the settlement centre for the region. From this perspective, winterers at Big Mussel Pond could have come from anywhere. They could have travelled by foot from at least four communities and by boat from at least eleven (Figure 28). All these distances fall within the typical travel distances discussed in Section 4.1.

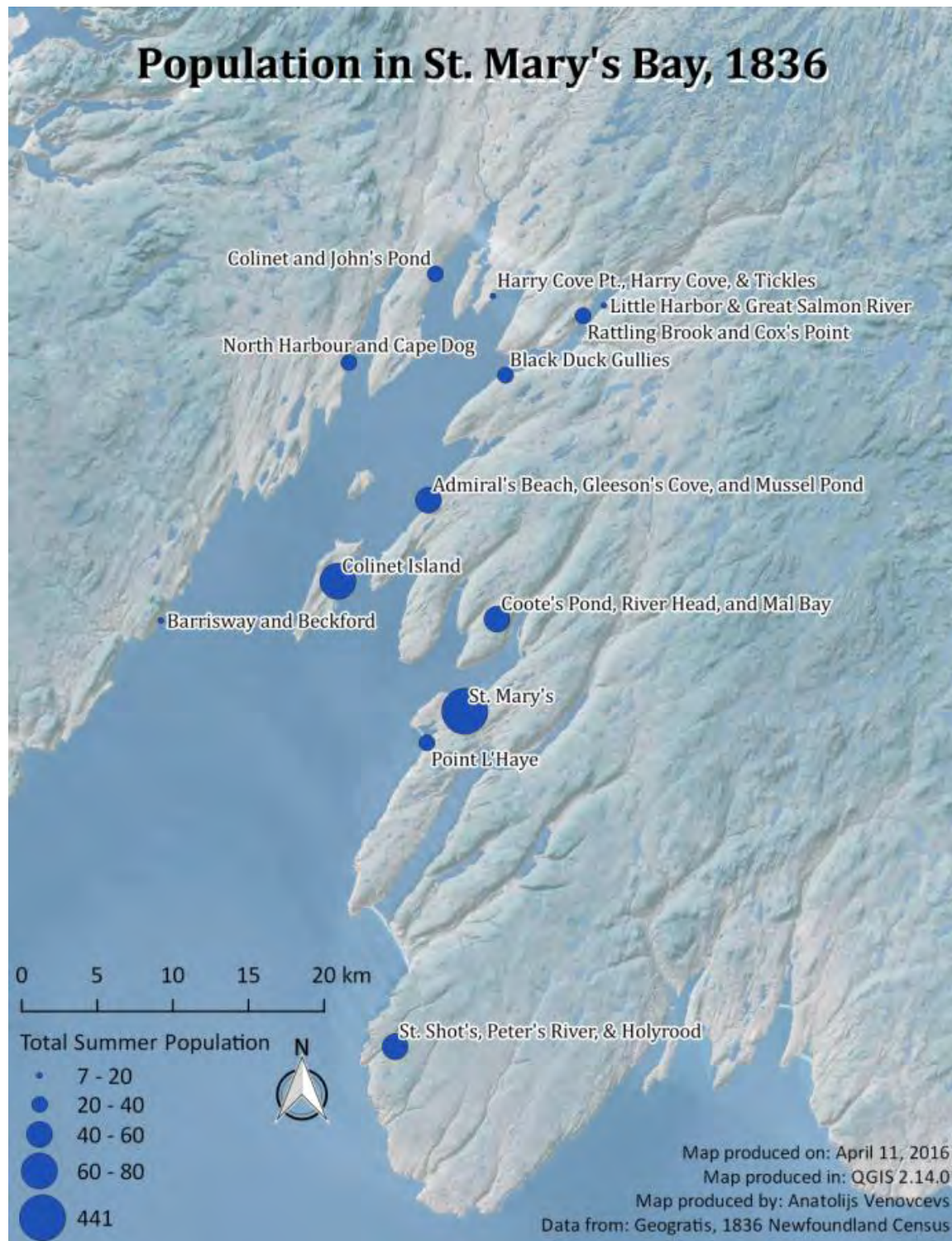


Figure 26: 1836 Census for St. Mary's Bay plotted by population size.

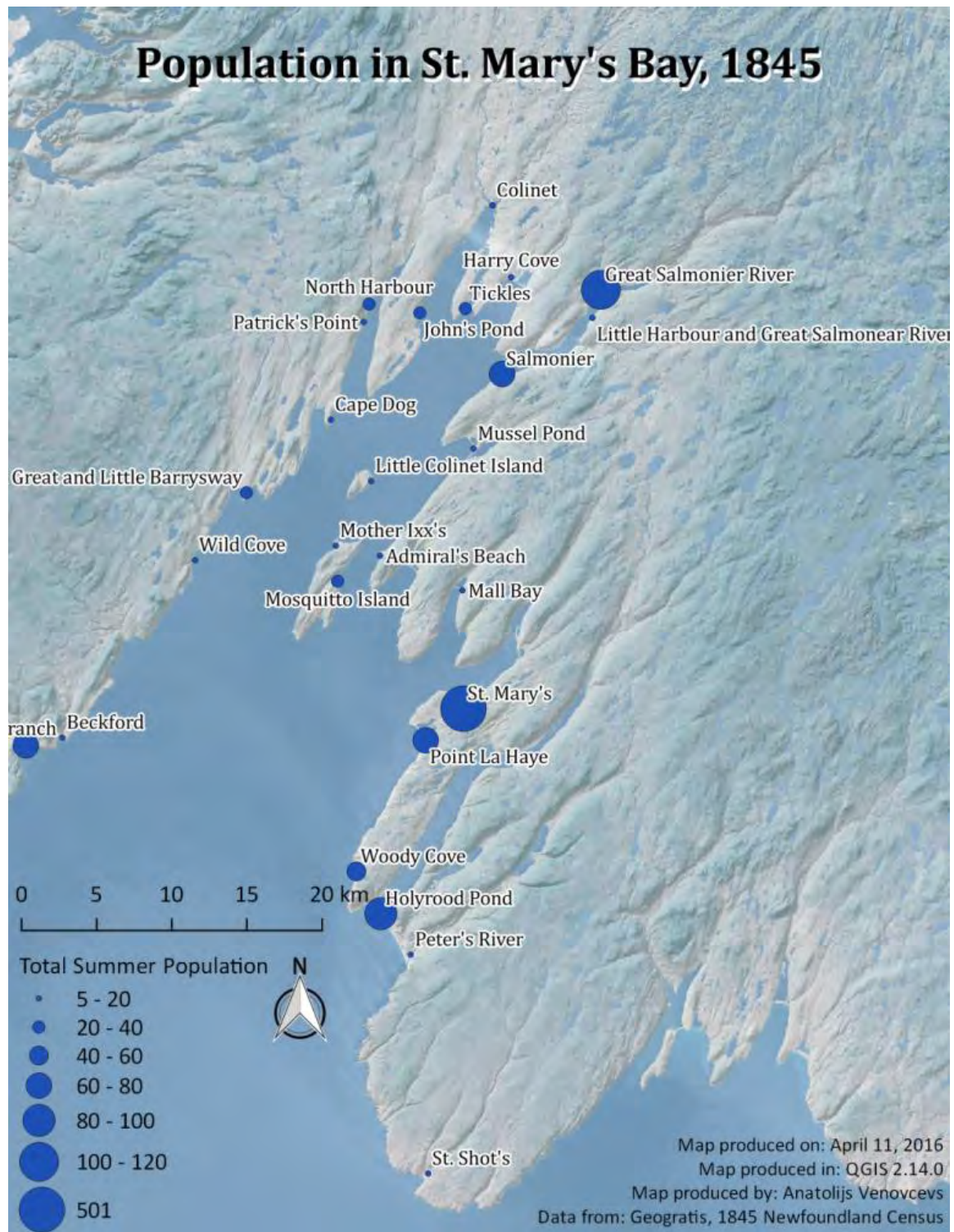


Figure 27: 1845 Census for St. Mary's Bay plotted by population size.

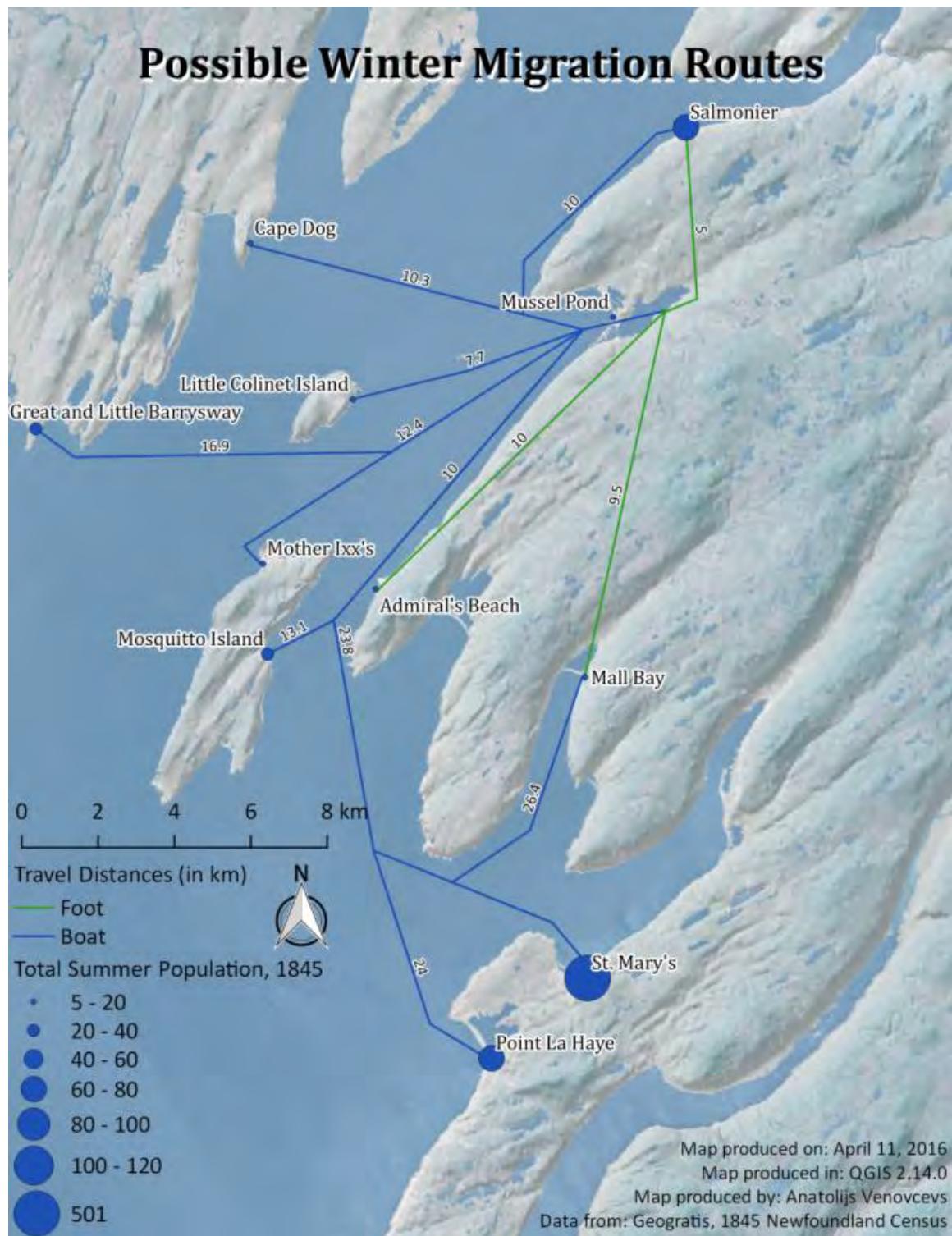


Figure 28: Possible migration routes based on the 1845 census.

Though it would not identify the winterers, it could hypothetically be argued that winter houses at Big Mussel Pond were reached by boat as a boat hook was found at Big Mussel Pond 3 and copper nails, possibly from boats, were identified at each of the three sites. Big Mussel Pond 3 may have also not been just a winter house site as it contained a stash of woodworking tools. This location may have been regularly revisited to harvest wood and build/repair boats. It is important to remember that these thoughts are preliminary and based on the results of three partially excavated sites, one of which was only subject to a test pitting survey. Further survey and excavation work around Big Mussel Pond will refine the observations made in this discussion and lead to a better understanding of winter housing in this area.

Additionally, through some basic GIS modelling it is possible to estimate just how much of the interior of St. Mary's Bay was employed for winter housing. To do this, a model was produced based on a few assumptions: 1) that virtually all coastline would be accessible based on boat travel; 2) people would walk up to six kilometers to their winter house on foot – this is in line with 75% of all land-based travel observed in Section 4.1; 3) no winter houses would be located on swampy/marshy land or land that was steeper than 10 degrees; 4) the area would be sufficiently sheltered. Shelter was calculated using the average December through March wind direction and speed which came from west by southwest at a speed of 20 knots (Weather Spark 2016). The results of this analysis in Figure 29 reveal land that would have been suitable for winter housing in St. Mary's Bay.

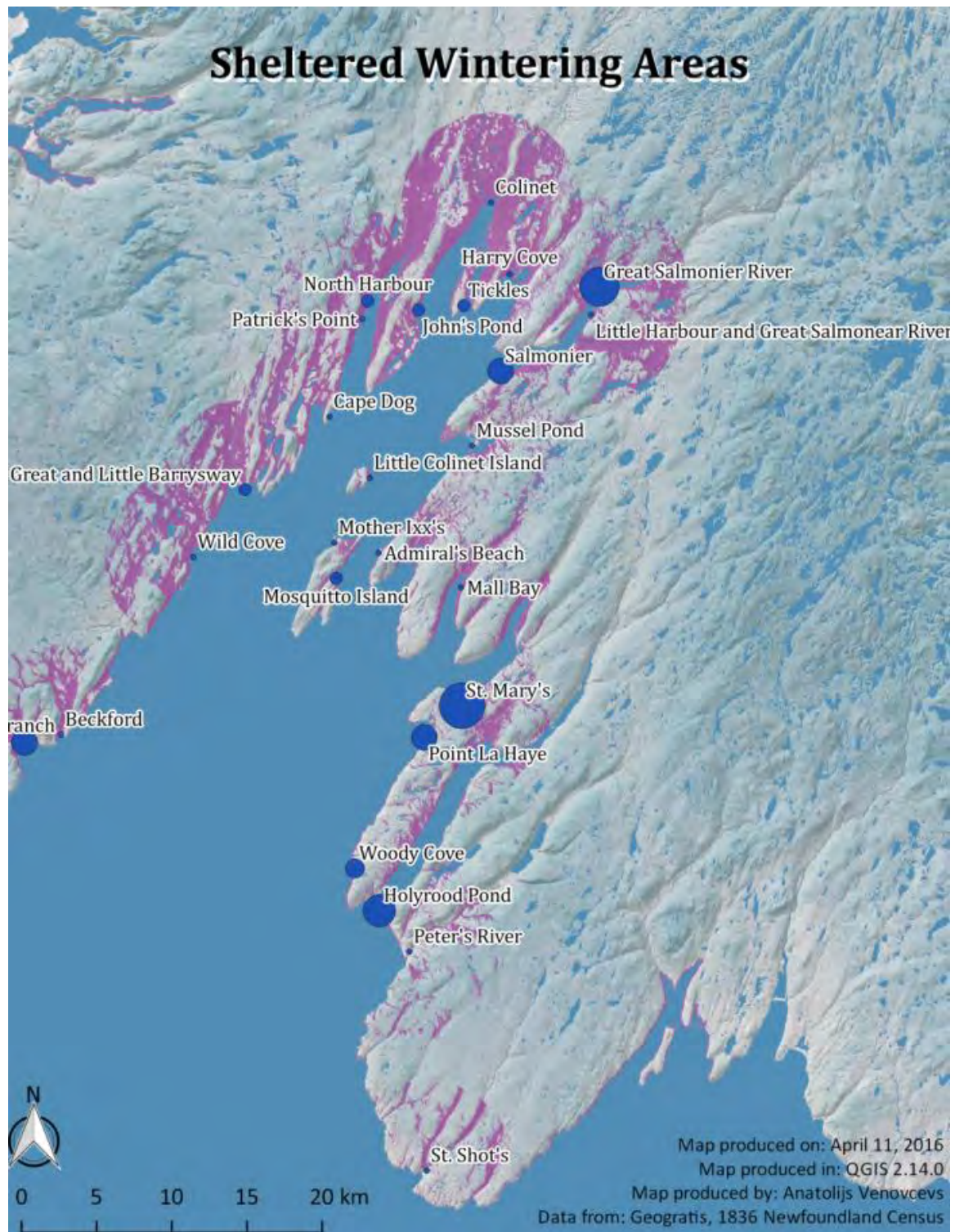


Figure 29: Optimal areas for winter housing in St. Mary's Bay based on the 1846 census.

These results are not without its flaws. For one, the algorithm uses one set of static variables and does not take into account the changing seasonal conditions on the ground. It excludes the impact of trees on shelter and, like all suitability models, it relies on modern data to model something that occurred in the past and with the information having only a 30 metre resolution – much too coarse for accurately modelling ephemeral winter houses and the microenvironments that dominate the island. Finally, it only illustrates the most suitable places for wintering and does not include other criteria that could have been chosen such as the proximity to trees, game, and fish resources that were exploited daily during the winter. However, the analysis highlights valleys and ravines in St. Mary's Bay and presents a useful avenue for future research. This sort of modelling could be applied to other areas of the island to explore and demonstrate just how much land could have been employed for winter housing.

What this analysis cannot speak to, however, is just how spread out the winter houses were from each other. Previously, Smith has postulated that the ratio between population and wood supply was of great importance in regard to settlement spacing but there is nothing in St. Mary's Bay to indicate the nineteenth century availability of suitable wood (1987b:244). Relying on written records, it appears that most winter houses were built in isolation though one source from southern Labrador notes that there they were spaced two miles (3.2 km) apart (Boilieu 1861:52). At the same time, some contemporary authors recorded two to four families wintering together in a small enclave (Jukes 1842:96, 107; Moreton 1863:82; Wix 1836:43). Gaulton suggested that Frenchman's

Island in Bull Arm, Trinity Bay represents archaeological evidence of this pattern (Gaulton 2014:14-15). In a few rare instances, contemporary sources recorded twenty families or more as wintering together, forming entire winter villages (Cuff 1983; Wilson 1866:216).

Wintering areas themselves had complicated life histories on an island guided by fickle economic and environmental forces. Some places, like the forests around Big Mussel Pond, were always used for seasonal exploitation by the fishers of St. Mary's Bay while some other places were eventually recognized as suitable for year-round occupation. Other locations, like the English colony at Cupids, had more complicated histories; it started off as a permanent settlement, abandoned and reused for wintering, abandoned altogether, and finally reoccupied as a permanent community (Smith 1995:85; Gilbert 2013). These fluctuations in permanence are a common trait of other peripheral landscapes whose use has constantly evolved over time (Burri 2014; Svensson 2015:291; Svensson and Gardiner 2007). This expansion, contraction, and reoccupation in rural Newfoundland helped to organically expand the European frontier and shape the modern human geography of the island. As stated previously, many of the wintering areas known historically form the basis for rural communities today.

The agency behind winter migration is poorly understood but the complex web of movements identified through mapping of known travel routes offers some clues (Figures 13 and 14). The fall months were a busy time for transhumant Newfoundlanders as they

gathered their possessions to travel large distances into secure coves and inlets. This would have been a time of community fission, as outport communities broke apart, and fusion, as members of different summer communities came together to winter in the same area. While most Euro-Newfoundlanders did not leave any written records, work on better-recorded transhumant traditions in Europe provides a framework for interpretation. In places like Scotland, the Pyrenees, the French Alps, and Spain seasonal migrations were guided by formal and informal contracts between landlords, tenants, farmers, and communities that saw transhumant farmers broadly disperse across the landscape without always travelling to the closest available seasonal pasture (Bil 1990; Burri 2014; Carrer 2013:55; Svensson 2015:296). While the specific decision making process that guided each community's behaviour during Newfoundland's winter migration is not known, it was most likely driven by a similar set of formal and informal contracts based on kinship, community, or economic contracts as first suggested by Smith (1995:84-85).

Overall, the study of mobility and spatial organization of winter houses confirmed what has generally already been assumed – winter houses presented a widespread, though variable and sparsely occupied occupation and utilization of the Newfoundland interior based on a variety of kin-based and environmental factors. In light of this, a lot more of the near-shore areas of the island contain valuable archaeological sites that can shed light on this widespread and long lasting tradition.

5.4 Transhumance and Pluralistic Lifeways

At this point, the discussion needs to turn to other post-medieval European transhumant traditions discussed in Section 2.4.3 and how they relate to what is observed in Newfoundland. While it was never the intention of this research to argue Smith's point that the Newfoundland winter housing tradition was a form of "transhumance," such semantics are best left up to the lexicographers, comparisons with the upland and outland uses by medieval and post-medieval Europeans can indeed prove a useful point of comparison.

For this discussion the Newfoundland concept of "the country," defined in Section 2.4.1 as the forested interior in the local vernacular, should be resurrected. The *country* has strong conceptual parallels to peripheral European areas – the highlands, the *booley*, and the *utmark*. The seasonal use of this area in Newfoundland parallels the seasonal uses of similar areas in many parts of Europe. While the winter housing system was generally more basic than many of the European transhumant traditions, migration into *the country*, an area peripheral to the commercial fishing settlements, played an important role in the yearly survival rounds of rural Newfoundlanders.

Much like in certain parts of Europe, Newfoundland transhumance was practiced by people who lived on the social and commercial edge of the European world system where small, tightknit fishing hamlets were separated by dozens of kilometers of rugged, uninhabited coastline. The economic survival of these communities depended almost

exclusively on the exploitation of cod, the island's aquatic monocrop, which was prone to boom-and-bust cycles. Seasonal migration was often an economic necessity as the items produced in the country – meat and fur from hunting and trapping and tools from wood working – went back into the main communities to help sustain the summer fishery and ease the Newfoundlanders' dependence on merchant credit. This migratory seasonal expansion of subsistence activities parallels the European farmers who expanded the range of their pasture into areas allotted to them by changes in the season (Bil 1990; Carrer and Angelucci 2013; Daugstad et al. 2014; Emanuelsson et al. 2003; Svensson 2015a, 2015b).

However, there is a great deal of variation both within and between European transhumant tradition regarding the houses built, distances travelled, activities carried out, and the people doing the travelling. For instance shielings in the Scottish highlands were located anywhere between 1 and 25 kilometers from the farm, ranged in sizes between 90 and 600 Scottish acres, and activities carried out on them consisted of anything from traditional cattle grazing to cultivation, peat cutting, logging, iron working, hunting and leisure (Bil 1990). Meanwhile, in the Irish booleys, house construction ranged from circular to rectangular houses built at elevations anywhere from 190 to over 600 metres, and sometimes displaying evidence of potato cultivation (Costello 2015, 2016). Similar variation is seen in the outlands and highlands of Europe throughout the medieval and post-medieval period.

Likewise, this study exposed the great deal of variation within the winter housing tradition. While the general pattern of residential mobility for shelter and greater access to terrestrial resources is universal, the study revealed major differences between how this was practiced indicating that there were many winter housing traditions instead of just one. As discussed previously, distances to winter houses ranged from a few hundred meters to dozens of kilometers and the mode of travel could be by land, water, or, in the twentieth century, by rail car (Cuff 1983). Winter houses could be occupied from anywhere between a year to a generation and its method of construction and activities carried out varied greatly as seen from the archival record and the Big Mussel Pond sites that all varied in size, orientation, and artifact composition.

The household composition of a winter cabin differed as well. While Smith tried to argue that families were the defining feature of Newfoundland transhumance, this was not always the case (Smith 1987a:21; 1987b:246). On occasion, winter houses were occupied by one or two men (Cormack 1928:105; Wix 1835:29). In other situations, small groups of men would travel into more remote recesses of harbours and bays, though this was often associated with intensive trapping, boat building, or other explicitly commercial activities (Jukes 1839:69; Wix 1835:83). Identifying the gender and socio-economic backgrounds of winter house residents would be an important consideration as more archaeological information on winter housing becomes available.

Similarly, it does not seem like winter housing was carried out universally and uniformly over time. As Smith observed sometimes entire communities would migrate, leaving entire outports abandoned, while in better years few if any people would move into the forests (Smith 1987a:9). The correlation between economic security and the participation in the winter housing tradition is not a minor one. It could be postulated that perhaps the reason for most of our winter housing references coming from the nineteenth century is not just due to the increase of literate Newfoundlanders but also due to the extreme hardships brought about due to the economic downturns from low prices and poor harvests in the cod and the overseas turmoil brought about by the American Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars (Cadigan 2009:108-122). It is noteworthy that St. Mary's Bay experienced a period of fair catches from 1834 to 1858 with aid requested in 1834, 1854, and 1860 – periods contemporary with the Big Mussel Pond sites (Power n.d.).

The variations and fluctuations seen in winter housing and other transhumant traditions is a reminder that seasonal practices were dynamic systems. The variations seen in winter houses speak to the organic and evolving nature of this tradition; the distances travelled, the household composition of the winterers, the houses built, and the activities carried out around the winter houses were tailored to individual needs. Similarly, there is a great spectrum both between and within each historic transhumant tradition in Europe that reveals that lifeways in the uplands and outlands were not fixed but rather parts of flexible, fluid, and constantly evolving systems that saw 'the periphery' defined and redefined through succeeding generations (Bil 1990; Burri 2014; Costello 2015;

Daugstad et al. 2014; Gardiner 2008, 2012; Svensson 2015a, 2015b; Svensson and Gardiner 2007).

These uses of the outlands may not necessarily revolve around transhumant practices themselves. For instance, archaeological investigations of uplands in Ireland identified potato beds adjacent to booley huts while shielings in Scotland and Scandinavia were used for a variety of other economic activities like peat and turf collection, timber harvesting, iron working, charcoal production, hunting, as well as for leisure (Bil 1990:115-123, 219-228; Costello 2015:49-54; Gardiner 2008; Svensson et al. 2008, 2015a, 2015b). Likewise, Newfoundland's *country* saw a variety of subsistence activities discussed in this thesis – hunting, trapping, fishing, logging, and, in the warmer months, berry picking, grazing, and farming.

This diversified use of the outlands was not limited to the historic period either. Instead, the outland areas of Europe have been used for hunting in the prehistoric period and in modern times continue to be employed for farming and recreational cottaging (Carrer 2013:55, 2015; Carrer and Angelucci 2013:149-165; Daugstad et al. 2014; Mier et al. 2014; Svensson 2015b:289; Vanni 2014). In Newfoundland's case, recent studies have shown that the interior of the island was not an empty *terra nullius* before European contact but instead a major hub for canoe and foot traffic from one side of the island to another while the historic Beothuk population employed the near-interior areas for winter caribou hunting much like later European settlers (Lacroix 2014; Rowley-Conwy 1990).

Likewise, the use of Newfoundland's interior was not abandoned with the diminishment of the winter housing tradition. Instead, it evolved into logging, mining, commercial farming, transportation in the form of the railroad and the modern highway network, and cabin culture that often supersedes the very same areas employed for winter housing in the past. Although it is less conspicuous, the interior of the island is as much a palimpsest as the outland and upland areas of Europe. While a sparser population and a shorter period of occupation may not make it as noticeable in Newfoundland, cultural activities have built upon cultural activities creating a rich narrative of land use that stretches across space and time (Lucas 2005:37)

All of this goes to prove an earlier point that the *country* much like the *booley*, *shieling*, *braña*, and *utmark* were not marginal areas at all and should not be dismissed as such within the previous common tropes of academic discourse (Crompton 2015). For one, as Burri has argued, they were not static spaces at all but were subject to seasonal and temporal redefinition (2014). Additionally, while one could say that many of these areas in Newfoundland lay peripheral to summer fishing settlements and thus winter houses were located on the margins of the rural Euro-Newfoundlander habitation zone, the interior was anything but marginal as the resources from those areas and the time spent there played a critical part of the yearly cycle of rural Euro-Newfoundlander survival for almost 300 years. Instead, the spaces behind both historic and modern-day outposts present valuable, dynamic, and important cultural landscapes that played a part in rural community survival as much as the sea. The goods produced in these areas – the boats,

barrels, staves, and etc. – made their way to the coast and contributed to the fishery whose cod was exported to the entire world.

Finally, the use of “outland” space cannot be separated from the broader pluralistic economies they were embedded in. In Europe, transhumance does not exist by itself but rather is engrained into pluralistic economies that rely on other seasonal economic pursuits carried out both within and outside of the home settlements (Bil 1990:115-122; Burri 2014; Costello 2011; Svensson, 2015; Svensson and Gardiner 2007; Svensson et al. 2008). Similarly, winter houses and the activities discussed in this thesis are just one side of a larger pluralistic system.

Rural Newfoundlanders annually exploited certain seasonal or economically marginal resources, like cod, salmon, and seals as well as participated in commercial logging, sheep and cattle herding, berry picking, and small-scale labour-intensive subsistence gardening (Cadigan 1992, 1995, 2002; Mannion 1974, 1976; Murray 2002, 2010; Pocius 2000; Porter 1985). In a yearly cycle, each of these economies could be relied on for a fleeting amount of time and at times produced marginal returns for the labour invested but together they worked in concert to sustain isolated rural Euro-Newfoundlander families.

For instance, agriculture, one of the many understudied facets of rural Newfoundland subsistence often relied on cultivating shallow, rocky, acidic soils during the short

growing season that at best could support a modest crop of root vegetables (Cadigan 2009:3-11; Head 1976:41-48). However, these activities, often carried out by women and children, provided a substantial source for a rural family's caloric intake (Cadigan 2002; Ommer 2002). The importance of agriculture can be seen in the indelible mark it has left on the island's cultural landscape in terms of visible agricultural field systems, root cellars, barns, auxiliary farm structures, and scree fields located on the edges of former field systems (Braye 2013; Fleming 2014; Mannion 1974:84-137; Pocius 2000:121-126; Pope 2011, 2012, 2013; Venovcevs 2015b). It is interesting to reflect that seasonal, pluralistic pursuits still dominate the economic lifecycles of many contemporary Newfoundlanders. Moving forward, it is more fruitful to not see rural Euro-Newfoundlanders as fishers but rather flexible, pluralistic individuals who employ a wide array of strategies and employment opportunities to make ends meet in a North Atlantic environment.

5.5 Avenues for Future Work

Given the broad swath covered by this research, the thesis presents a wide variety of avenues that can be pursued with further work. For one, future research into the winter housing tradition should further explore the winter materiality in rural Newfoundland. The provisions, tools, and other items required during these long winter months in the woods can further develop our understanding of the sorts of material assemblages needed for winter survival. As argued in this work, this "winter house pattern" will continue to mirror the primary economic foci of hunting, forestry, and woodworking and exhibit a

material assemblage limited in quantity, diversity, and quality while demonstrating an active strategy of repair, reuse, and recycling born of isolation and necessity. However, in so doing, future research into the tradition should not be blind to other pluralistic uses of the *country*. As demonstrated here, the interior of the island presents a continuum of uses stretching from the precontact period to the modern day incorporating other activities such as farming, mining, and commercial logging.

Work on winter houses will provide the data to further develop and refine the nascent idea of a “winter house pattern” and, if proven correct, would be a useful tool in the future identification of winter house sites in this part of North America. In so doing, it would be fruitful to reach across the Atlantic and both employ and supplement similar work that is being undertaken in Europe (Carrer 2015; Carrer and Angelucci 2013; Emanuelsson et al. 2003: 114-124). As the literature review on this thesis has shown, studies of transhumant material culture in Europe is still in their infancy for which Newfoundland research could prove to be a worthy supplement.

Further work also needs to be undertaken to examine the variations seen in winter house design and construction. While work at Sunnyside 1 is ongoing, additional examination of the Big Mussel Pond sites are required to flesh out the structural details of the houses in the area. This is especially true for Big Mussel Pond 3 (CgAj-06) which was only shovel tested but presents a much different spatial configuration than what is seen at either of the two sites. It would also be worthwhile to analyze the artifacts and the site

records pertaining to Peter's Brook 1, a multi-component dwelling that at first was used as a French winter trading post and later became a Euro-Newfoundlander winter house. It represents the only fully-excavated European winter house site in the province on which no formal analysis has ever been done (Tuck 1989, 1991, 1992).

Additionally, a greater sample of winter house sites is needed to ascertain the artifact assemblages, construction techniques, the spatial distribution, and landscape transformations associated with winter houses and the winter housing tradition. This is a much more difficult question to address as, by their very nature, winter houses are small, ephemeral sites in remote, difficult to access areas. For this exercise, further historical research and the development of GIS approaches, both of which were started here, is needed. For one, a concentrated method needs to be undertaken to create one centralized repository for historical references to the winter housing tradition – work that might be better suited for a historian or an archivist rather than an archaeologist. Having the ability to query a database to extract pertinent information to the winter housing tradition would assist both academics and the general public alike.

On the GIS front, the site predictive models for winter housing need to be explored and developed further. While GIS in Newfoundland faces significant limits, namely the poor resolution of available data and the lack of paleoenvironmental information, the work presented earlier depicts how site predictive modeling can narrow the range of areas that should be surveyed in the future in search of winter house sites. In so doing, remote

sensing approaches done through GIS could identify clearings indicative of former wintering occupations. Clearings around winter houses were distinctive features on some of the later winter house sites including Big Mussel Pond 1, Big Mussel Pond 2, Peter's Brook 1, and those discovered recently in Gander Bay (Brake and Brake 2017; Tuck 1989, 1991). All this work, combined with historical accounts which, at times, can pinpoint the locations of former wintering occupations, will be a productive exercise in identifying more sites and understanding how prolonged winter housing impacted the cultural and natural environments of those areas. Given the transience of these structures, there should be hundreds, if not thousands, of similar winter house sites around the island which have left an indelible mark on Newfoundland's landscape.

Finally, this research revealed that winter house sites are increasingly threatened by two indomitable forces which researchers and heritage professionals should tackle in the near future – modern development and time.

In terms of the former, threats to winter houses are not always realized since sites are small and often located several kilometers in the interior, away from population centres, in areas not often conceptualized as having high archaeological potential. The fieldwork at Daniels Harbour clearly demonstrated this fact when encroaching development wiped out a large part of an important, long-lasting wintering area. Going forward, it is incumbent upon the Provincial Archaeology Office and other professional and governing

bodies to realize the sheltered near-shore areas of the province as having significant archaeological potential.

As for the latter, it needs to be recognized that some of the best information received about winter housing practices come from community elders who still remember how it was practiced. This significance of oral history has in fact been emphasized by Philip Smith when he first described the tradition and yet little has been done over the last thirty years (1987a:33). While further survey and excavation work on winter house sites is valuable, it is much more imperative that a major fieldwork project be done which will go out into rural communities and systematically interview the elders who still remember winter housing as it was practiced. Without this exercise, an important part of Newfoundland's intangible heritage will soon be lost. Therefore, going forward, the most fruitful research into Newfoundland's winter housing tradition can be done by a folklorist or an anthropologist and not necessarily an archaeologist.

6.0 CONCLUSION

It is hoped that this thesis is a worthy follow-up to the masterful work started by Philip Smith three decades ago when he illuminated the unorthodox settlement patterns practiced by rural Euro-Newfoundlanders for 300 years. It is a shame that it took another thirty years for researchers like Barry Gaulton and Steve Mills to get seriously interested in investigating this tradition further and for the author to do his own research and provide a comprehensive update of the work that has occurred thus far and build on it from an archaeological perspective.

In doing so, this work provides a new foundation for further examination of Newfoundland's winter housing tradition. By pulling together historical references, geographical analysis, along with traditional archaeological investigation, this body of work presents numerous avenues for the next generation of scholars to follow. As can be seen from the previous pages, winter housing was an extremely enduring, adaptable, idiosyncratic tradition that was modified given environmental, technological, and economic realities on the ground. It was adapted very quickly to any new environment and employed new technologies like stoves, motor boats, and railways as soon as they became readily available. As was argued earlier, winter housing is not dead but rather has changed form into a leisure cabin activity for hunters, fishers, and anyone else who wants to escape modern life for the weekend. Traces of a bygone era of winter housing can be seen not only in the forests of the near-shore interior but in the settlement patterns of the modern communities that dot the island's rugged coastline.

During the research project, the author has also been fortunate to get drawn into the European sphere of post-medieval transhumance research. While the act of moving cattle into an upland pasture for the summer may look different than resettling into a sheltered cove for the winter, the dual residency in two different environmental loci, the utilization of peripheral lands, and the commitment to pluralistic economic strategies are very similar among Europeans on both sides of the Atlantic. Further dialogue between scholars studying these traditions can only enhance the mutual understanding of adaptation to the edges of the European world in the post-medieval period.

In particular, work in Newfoundland can supplement European research in regard to the material culture of transhumance. As discussed earlier, this work in European contexts is still in its infancy and, while Newfoundland scholarship is not far ahead, the work being done on the island is seriously trying to tackle the necessities of life when it came to migratory activities. The “winter house pattern” can in the future start to inform a “transhumance pattern” – the small possessions that transhumant people took with them when they migrated from one home to another with the changing of the seasons.

Meanwhile, European transhumant traditions offer a variety of theoretical and landscape perspectives that Newfoundland scholarship has yet to seriously consider. These ideas have been introduced in this thesis – the rich ethnographic record that provides comparative analogies to the settlement behaviour observed by migrating Euro-Newfoundlanders, the redefinition of marginal lands, the complex interplay between the

periphery and the core, and the pluralistic economies that transhumant traditions were inevitably embedded in.

The consideration of that last point lends itself to the title of this thesis and these concluding remarks. For much of the traditional scholarship surrounding Newfoundland history, Newfoundlanders have generally been defined as fisherfolk. While the influence of cod on the island – from its history, geography, and economy to its language, culture, and cuisine – is undeniable, winter housing and the broader world the fishery was embedded in cannot be ignored. For many Newfoundlanders for much of the island's history, the economy was seasonal and the fishery was a reality for only half of the year at most. During the warm months, the fishery was supplemented by intensive gardening, berry picking, and an assortment of other odd jobs. In the colder months there was the seal hunt, logging, light industry, and, of course, winter housing and all its associated activities.

While the scope of this research may have been limited only to the last of these island subsistence strategies, the door has been opened to other interpretations of rural Euro-Newfoundlander life which were just as important to the yearly cycle as the cod fishery. To define the people of Newfoundland merely as fishers would be an injustice to the variety of other creative seasonal subsistence traditions that were once very popular on the island. Rather, in moving forward, a holistic perspective is needed to understand rural Euro-Newfoundlanders. They were not just fisherfolk.

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APPENDIX A: BIG MUSSEL POND 1 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing				Collection											
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	1	Smoking Pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Unmarked pipe stem	44.4			7.8	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	199-196	TP37
CgA1-03	2	Rivet	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Factory Made	Round head, rectangular-shaped shaft with missing tip	62.7	18.3		6.7	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	199-196	TP37
CgA1-03	10	Smoking Pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Unmarked pipe stem	39.5			7	Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	199-192	TP38
CgA1-03	11	Smoking Pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Unmarked pipe stem	26.2			6.3	Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	199-192	TP38
CgA1-03	12	Smoking Pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Unmarked pipe stem	25			6.5	Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	199-192	TP38
CgA1-03	13	Indeterminate	Iron	Shaft	1	Factory Made	Rectangular shaft, possible nail with head missing, bent into an S-shape	91.7	8.9		7.9	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	199-192	TP38
CgA1-03	20	Smoking Pipe	White ball clay	Mouthpiece	1	Factory Made	Unmarked mouthpiece	10.1			5.3	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	197-193	TP21
CgA1-03	21	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	wrought head	Bent into a u-shape	36.8	9.6		9.6	Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	197-193	TP21
CgA1-03	22	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut	Corroded and straight	43.9	7.2		10.3	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	197-193	TP21
CgA1-03	23	Wire	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Unknown	Very tiny and thin	19.4			3.8	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	197-193	TP21
CgA1-03	30	Flint debitage	Flint	Indeterminate	1	Natural	Tiny piece of ship ballast flint	20.1	11		8.8	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-191	TP20
CgA1-03	31	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut	Corroded and straight	51	7.3		6.4	Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-191	TP20
CgA1-03	32	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut	Corroded and straight	36.3	9.2		6.7	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-191	TP20
CgA1-03	40	Indeterminate	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	12.4	12.3		3	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	197-194	TP39
CgA1-03	40	Indeterminate	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	15	8.7		3	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	197-194	TP39
CgA1-03	50	Indeterminate	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	7	6.6		0.9	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-193	TP2
CgA1-03	50	Indeterminate	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	15.7	15		3	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-193	TP2
CgA1-03	50	Indeterminate	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small undecorated body sherd	34	26.4		3	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-193	TP2
CgA1-03	51	Indeterminate	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	18.9	5.8		2	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-193	TP2
CgA1-03	60	Saucer	Refined white earthenware	Base	1	Factory Made	Small undecorated base sherd of saucer	53	31.3		6.3	Venovevs, Anatolijs	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	206-193	TP9

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing					Collection										
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	61	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Corroded and bent	49.5	6.2			Venovevs, 7.9 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	206-193	TP9
CgA1-03	70	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Corroded and bent	41.5	8.3			Venovevs, 7.5 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	199-195	TP25
CgA1-03	71	Button	Copper alloy and tin	Complete	1	Factory Made	Flat faced button with shining tin-plated surface, bright green corrosion		18			Venovevs, 5.6 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	199-195	TP25
CgA1-03	80	Mug	Refined white earthenware	Base	1	Factory Made	Tiny base sherd of a mug	20.5	9.9	15.2		Venovevs, 4.3 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	197-195	TP26
CgA1-03	81	Smoking Pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Unmarked pipe stem	25				Venovevs, 7.9 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	197-195	TP26
CgA1-03	81	Smoking Pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Unmarked pipe stem	33.5				Venovevs, 7.9 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	197-195	TP26
CgA1-03	90	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	23.1	15.3			Venovevs, 4.1 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	198-195	TP41
CgA1-03	100	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	11.3	6.5			Venovevs, 3 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	199-193	TP17
CgA1-03	110	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	11.5	9.5			Venovevs, 1.9 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	197-192	TP42
CgA1-03	120	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	16.3	7.6			Venovevs, 2 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	204-193	TP6
CgA1-03	120	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	26.2	17.9			Venovevs, 3.3 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	204-193	TP6
CgA1-03	120	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	26.5	9.6			Venovevs, 3.6 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	204-193	TP6
CgA1-03	130	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	16.7	12.2			Venovevs, 2.7 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36
CgA1-03	131	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	19.4	5.2			Venovevs, 1.9 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36
CgA1-03	132	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	16.2	16.2			Venovevs, 2.7 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36
CgA1-03	133	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	14.5	13.5			Venovevs, 1.8 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36
CgA1-03	134	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	12.4	10.8			Venovevs, 1.6 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36
CgA1-03	135	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	14	7.5			Venovevs, 2.6 Anatolijls	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique					Collection					Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm						
CgAJ-03	136	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	11.3	7.8		Venovevs, 1 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	137	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	20.6	17.7		Venovevs, 2.6 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	138	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	19	9.3		Venovevs, 1.2 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	139	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	15.6	9.9		Venovevs, 1.4 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	140	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	15.9	8		Venovevs, 1.2 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	141	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	11	8.4		Venovevs, 1.4 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	142	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	13.1	11.8		Venovevs, 1.4 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	143	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	17.1	10.7		Venovevs, 1.3 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	144	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	10.6	7.5		Venovevs, 1.2 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	145	Smoking Pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Undecorated bowl fragment		15	25.5	Venovevs, 2.5 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	146	Smoking Pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Unmarked pipe stem	17.5			Venovevs, 5.4 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	147	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Corroded and straight	31.6	10.2		Venovevs, 12.5 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	200-194	TP36	
CgAJ-03	150	Indeterminate	Iron	Unknown	1	Unknown	Possible waste or clipping from a larger metal object, thin strip of metal with flared edges. Bent into a hoop shape, little corrosion	61.8	51.5		Venovevs, 10.5 Anatolijis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	198-191	TP23	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description					Collection				Unit		
								Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E		Grid Co-ordinates	
CgA1-03	160	Pocket Knife	Iron	Liner and bolster	1	Unknown	Partial liner and bolster, rectangular shape, some wood visible with small rivet hole toward bolster, large groove running through the centre	67.2	18.4			Venovevs, 10 Anatoljis	4-Oct-14	Test pit	1	204-191	TP8	
CgA1-03	200	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head		Corroded and straight	70.4	7.3			Venovevs, 5.5 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP44
CgA1-03	201	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made		Tiny body sherd	16	11.1			Venovevs, 2.9 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP44
CgA1-03	202	Nail	Iron	Body	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head		Large upper shaft of a large nail	78	9			Venovevs, 7 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP45
CgA1-03	203	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Unknown	Indeterminate nail fragment	19.8	6.6			Venovevs, 5.9 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP45	
CgA1-03	204	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Complete and corroded	63.8	7			Venovevs, 4.1 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43	
CgA1-03	205	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Head and upper part of the shaft of a large nail	60.6	9.1			Venovevs, 8 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43	
CgA1-03	206	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Head and upper part of the shaft of a small nail	38.4	5.2			Venovevs, 5 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43	
CgA1-03	207	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Head and upper part of the shaft of a large nail	26.4	8.6			Venovevs, 6.8 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43	
CgA1-03	208	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Head and upper part of the shaft of a large nail	56.9	10.3			Venovevs, 7.4 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43	
CgA1-03	209	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Hand-wrought	part of the shaft of a small nail	34.7	7.7			Venovevs, 4.4 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43	
CgA1-03	210	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small shaft fragment	32.9	4.7			Venovevs, 4.3 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43	
CgA1-03	211	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small shaft fragment	20.5	4.4			Venovevs, 3.5 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43	
CgA1-03	212	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small shaft fragment	19.6	4.6			Venovevs, 3.5 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique					Description						Collection			Unit	
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique		Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E		Grid Co-ordinates
	213						Long thin metal rod with a loop on one side and a pointed end, possibly a tongue of a large buckle										
CgA1-03		Buckle	Iron	Tongue	1	Indeterminate		64.9	12.2			Venovevs, 6.8 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43
CgA1-03	214	Indeterminate	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Small curved piece of metal	21.5	13.4			Venovevs, 4.1 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43
CgA1-03	215	Indeterminate	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Small flat piece of metal	24	22			Venovevs, 2.1 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43
CgA1-03	216	Indeterminate	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Small flat piece of metal	27.9	23.9			Venovevs, 1.9 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43
CgA1-03	217	Wire	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Long thin wire C-shaped fire striker handle	55.9	5.6			Venovevs, 4.6 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43
CgA1-03	218	Firestriker	Iron	Handle	1	Hand-wrought		36.8	23.5			Venovevs, 8 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43
CgA1-03	219	Flatware	Creamware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Tiny flatware rim sherd	13.4	9.2			Venovevs, 2.8 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43
CgA1-03	220	Flatware	Creamware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Large flatware rim and brim sherd	28.2	29.5			Venovevs, 3.3 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43
CgA1-03	221	Bowl	Pearlware	Base	9	Factory Made	Large base with a china glaze motif on both sides Undecorated	111.6	60.6	27.6		Venovevs, 4.2 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43
CgA1-03	222	Teacup	Creamware	Body	3	Factory Made	teacup body fragments	38.5	17.9			Venovevs, 2.7 Anatoljis	20-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP43
CgA1-03	223	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	10.2	6.4			6.4 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	5	200-195	
CgA1-03	224	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	5		Small calcined bone fragments					Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	225	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	10	7.5			0.7 Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	226	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	9.4	6.5			3.1 Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	227	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	13.6	5.5			1.2 Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	228	Organic	Shell	Indeterminate	7		Tiny shell fragments					Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	229	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	2		Tiny bone fragments					Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	230	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	2		Tiny bone fragments					Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	231	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	9		Very tiny bone fragments					Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	232	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	13.6	3			0.9 Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	233	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	9.9	8.4			3.4 Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique															
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	234	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	9.4	6		1.9	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	235	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	9.4	5.1		2.3	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	236	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment	17.6	13.3		7.6	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	237	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	16.4	11.3		2.7	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	238	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	3		Tiny bone fragments					Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	239	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	2		Tiny bone fragments					Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	240	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	7.5	6.8		0.2	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	241	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny, thick bone fragment	12.2	8.8		5.1	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	242	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragments					Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	243	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	4		Very tiny bone fragments					Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	7	201-194	
CgA1-03	244	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	4		Very tiny bone fragments					Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	7	201-194	
CgA1-03	245	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment	20.7	14.5		4.3	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197	
CgA1-03	246	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment	22	5.6		4.6	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197	
CgA1-03	247	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	9.8	8.4		4.6	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197	
CgA1-03	248	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	20.4	7.6		2.3	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197	
CgA1-03	249	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	13.2	10.8		4.8	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197	
CgA1-03	250	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	11.1	7.5		2.5	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197	
CgA1-03	251	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	12	6		5.4	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197	
CgA1-03	252	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	3		Tiny bone fragments					Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197	
CgA1-03	253	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	8.6	5.1		4.4	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	2	200-195	
CgA1-03	254	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny fish vertebra	7.3	6.2		2.6	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-195	
CgA1-03	255	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	9.7	4.7		2.1	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-195	
CgA1-03	256	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	13.3	4		2.9	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-195	
CgA1-03	257	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	11.1	6.6		3.3	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	12-Aug-15	Excavation	3	202-198	
CgA1-03	258	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	24.3	11.6		4.8	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	12-Aug-15	Excavation	3	202-198	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgAl-03	259	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment	23.2	11.4		2.6	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	260	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	5		Tiny bone fragments					Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	261	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment	36.3	10.3		2.6	Venovcevs, Anatolijs	16-Jul-15	Excavation		3 202-197	
CgAl-03	262	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment	17.4	11.1		8.6	Venovcevs, Anatolijs	16-Jul-15	Excavation		3 202-197	
CgAl-03	263	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment	30.7	9.5		6	Venovcevs, Anatolijs	16-Jul-15	Excavation		3 202-197	
CgAl-03	264	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	5		Tiny bone fragments					Venovcevs, Anatolijs	16-Jul-15	Excavation		3 202-197	
CgAl-03	265	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	2		Tiny bone fragments					Newcombe, Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation		5 200-195	
CgAl-03	266	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	13.3	8.7		6.1	Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation		1 198-191	
CgAl-03	267	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	12.8	10.7		6.4	Newcombe, Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	268	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	10.3	3.3		2	Newcombe, Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	269	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	7.9	7.1		0.9	Newcombe, Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	270	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	10.7	9.5		1.4	Newcombe, Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	271	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	7.5	6		3.3	Newcombe, Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	272	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	4		Tiny bone fragments					Newcombe, Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	273	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	4		Tiny bone fragments					Venovcevs, Anatolijs	13-Jul-15	Excavation		3 202-198	
CgAl-03	274	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	18.5	4.6		3.3	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	275	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	19.2	6.5		1	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	276	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	16	9.6		1.4	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	277	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	14.2	5.3		2.2	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	278	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	12.4	7.4		1.4	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	279	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	11.3	8.6		2.3	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	280	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	3		Tiny bone fragments					Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	281	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	12.4	6.1		1.1	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	282	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	12.2	5.7		2.4	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	283	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	8.2	5.1		1.9	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	284	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	3		Tiny bone fragments					Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4 200-195	
CgAl-03	285	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny fish vertebra	8.2	4.6	5.8	3.6	Venovcevs, Anatolijs	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2 200-195	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA-J-03	286	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small vertebra fragment	19.5	8.5	14.2		Venovecevs, Anatolijs	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195
CgA-J-03	287	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	6.8	4.7			Newcombe, 1.7 Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA-J-03	288	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	4		Tiny bone fragments					Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation		3	202-197
CgA-J-03	289	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment	18.5	10.1			4 Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation		3	202-197
CgA-J-03	290	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Foot	6	Factory Made	Small foot fragments					Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	291	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Foot	1	Factory Made	Small foot fragment	17.3	11.7			5.7 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	292	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	4	Factory Made	Small body fragments					Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	293	Indeterminate sherd	Indeterminate glaze	Body	2	Factory Made	Small exfoliated fragments					Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	294	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	7	Factory Made	Small body fragments					Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	295	Indeterminate sherd	Indeterminate glaze	Body	2	Factory Made	Small, exfoliated, body fragments					Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	296	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	23.6	14.4			3.3 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	297	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	19.5	15.2			2.5 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	298	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	22.5	17.9			3.1 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	299	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	21.2	18.7			3.1 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	300	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered body sherd	23.4	19.7			Venovecevs, Anatolijs	13-Jul-15	Excavation		1	200-195
CgA-J-03	301	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made Machine cut with a hand-	Tiny, partially exfoliated body fragment	13.7	12.7			2.6 Hickey, Bill	13-Jul-15	Excavation		1	200-190
CgA-J-03	302	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	wrought head	Small straight nail fragment	65.6	7.6			7.1 Hickey, Bill	13-Jul-15	Excavation		1	200-190
CgA-J-03	303	Saucer	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small rim fragment with the top exfoliated	22.7	20.2			2 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		1	200-195
CgA-J-03	304	Indeterminate sherd	Indeterminate glaze	Body	1	Factory Made Machine cut with a hand-	Tiny, thermally altered body sherd	22.6	13.3			3 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		1	200-195
CgA-J-03	305	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Small complete straight nail	79.8	7.6			7.1 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		1	200-195
CgA-J-03	306	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered stem fragment	40.6	6.8			Venovecevs, Anatolijs	13-Jul-15	Excavation		3	202-198
CgA-J-03	307	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made Machine cut with a hand-	Tiny, partially exfoliated rim fragment	21.1	11.6			1.5 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		1	200-195
CgA-J-03	308	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Small straight nail	81.8	8.1			6.1 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique		Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method		E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA-J-03	309	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight nail shaft fragment	49.7	8.6				8 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	310	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	wrought head	Machine cut with a hand- fragment	85.2	8.7				7.8 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	311	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Tiny, thin nail fragment	51.7	4.6				4.5 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	312	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight nail fragment	51.9	7.7				7.3 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	313	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Machine cut with a hand- Small slightly bent nail	96.4	7.6				6.7 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	314	Saucer	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Tiny, thermally altered rim sherd	33.8	13.2				2.6 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	315	Organic	Bone	Body	1		Tiny, calcined bone fragment	10	5.8				1.9 Hickey, Bill	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	316	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny, partially exfoliated rim fragment	17.6	11.6				1.8 Hickey, Bill	13-Jul-15	Excavation		1	200-190	
CgA-J-03	317	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Machine cut with a hand- Small nail, slightly curved	111.3	8.9				8.8 Hickey, Bill	13-Jul-15	Excavation		1	200-190	
CgA-J-03	318	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Machine cut with a hand- Small nail bent at a right angle	42.9	5.7				3.4 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		3	202-198	
CgA-J-03	319	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Machine cut with a hand- Small nail bent at a right angle	50.7	5.5				4.4 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	320	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Machine cut with a hand- Small nail bent at a right angle	21.2	4				3.8 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	321	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Machine cut with a hand- Small nail bent at a right angle	29.3	3				2.5 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	322	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	wrought head	Small nail with a head- head and shaft fragment	21.8	5.1				4 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	323	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight shaft fragment	44.8	6.5				5.8 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	324	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Machine cut with a hand- Small nail, slightly bent	102.6	6.4				4.6 Riley, Dustin	13-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	326	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight shaft fragment	86.2	11.2				10.1 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191	
CgA-J-03	327	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	wrought head	Machine cut with a hand- Large shaft and head fragment	81.9	8.2				8 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	328	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small, calcined bone	33.6	10.4				2.1 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	329	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny, very calcined bone	17.7	7.6				2.5 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	330	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Machine cut with a hand- Medium nail, bent Small, very burned bone	63.9	6.3				5.3 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	331	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1			17.6	4.6				4.3 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation		2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	332	Bowl	Pearlware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Tiny rim sherd with blue decoration on both sides	10.4	9				2.8 Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191	
CgA-J-03	333	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Indeterminate	1	Factory Made	Tiny body sherd						Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Collection		
												Excavator	Col. Date	Method
CgA1-03	334	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small nail tip fragment, thick nail	73.9	8.8		8.7	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation
	336	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment					Hickey, Bill	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	337	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large complete nail, bent at the tip	90.7	7.5		6.8	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	338	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Tiny nail tip fragment	31.7	4.3		3.2	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	339	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large complete nail	106.9	10		9.9	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	341	Mug	Refined white earthenware	Base	18	Factory Made	Small base sherds from a mug					Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	342	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Indeterminate	1	Factory Made	Tiny, mostly exfoliated sherd	14	11.3		1.9	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	343	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small nail shaft fragment, straight	54.5	6.6		5.9	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	344	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small nail shaft fragment, straight	65.2	7.9		7.3	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	345	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large head and shaft fragment from a large nail	58.6	7.9		6.9	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	346	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small, corroded head and shaft fragment, with a bent tip	38.2	6.9		4.1	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	348	Saucer	Refined white earthenware	Body	29	Factory Made	Small fragments from a saucer, some are thermally altered; the colour is slightly creamy suggesting an 1830s date; mends with 361 and 374					Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	349	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Hand wrought	Small bent nail	39.1	6		4.8	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	351	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut	Small head and shaft fragment	70	8.8		7.8	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	352	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny body fragment	25.6	9.6		2.8	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	354	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight shaft fragment	51.9	4.6		4.1	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	355	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large complete bent nail	95.8	8.2		7.3	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	356	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight shaft fragment	36.3	5.7		4.5	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation
CgA1-03	357	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight shaft fragment	57.8	9.6		7.3	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique		Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	358	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small bent shaft fragment	54.4	6.4		5.5	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	359	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small bent shaft fragment	75.8	9.3		8	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-191	
CgA1-03	360	Flatware	Refined white earthenware	Brim	1	Factory Made		Large, thermally altered brim fragment	34.4	24.9		4.1	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-191	
CgA1-03	361	Saucer	Refined white earthenware	Body	11	Factory Made		Small fragments from a saucer, some are thermally altered; the colour is slightly creamy suggesting an 1830s date; mends with 374 and 348					Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	363	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head		Medium complete nail, straight	89.5	6.4		5.3	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	364	Saw	Iron	Complete	1	Indeterminate		Large rectangular piece of flat metal, round rivet hole on one end with a flared sides where the hole was punched	88.6	25.5		1.5	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	365	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made		Tiny, thermally altered body sherd	19.3	17.2		3.2	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	366	Flatware	Indeterminate glaze	Body	1	Factory Made		Tiny, thermally altered body sherd	27.2	16.2		3.7	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	367	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small bent shaft fragment	52.8	6.4		5.3	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	368	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head		Large head and shaft fragment, straight	77.7	9.9		9.2	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	369	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut		Large, gently bent head and shaft fragment	89.1	9.2		6.7	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	370	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Tiny bent nail shaft	31.8	3.1		2.9	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	371	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Tiny bent nail with a very corroded head	27.8	4		3.2	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	372	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head		Fragment from a large head and shaft nail	83.4	11.8		9.1	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03		Indeterminate 373 strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	3	Indeterminate	Indeterminate pieces of flat pieces of metal					2.2 Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192	
CgA1-03	374	Saucer	Refined white earthenware	Body	37	Factory Made	Small fragments from a saucer, some are thermally altered; the colour is slightly creamy suggesting an 1830s date; mends with 361 and 348					Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	375	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	43	7.8			6.2 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	376	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Fragment from a large head and shaft nail	71.1	10.7			10.5 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	377	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl, spur, and stem	1	Factory Made	Large fragment with a stem, spur and bowl. There is a crude, maker's mark "1/R" or "1/B" on the spur and a Hannover motif on the bowl.	30.6	26.8	26.8		8.9 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	378	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut	Complete, bent nail	83.1	6.7			4.4 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	379	Saucer	Creamware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered rim sherd	21.7	9.5			3.4 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	380	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small bent, complete nail	38	3.5			3.2 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	381	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered stem	37.7	7.5			Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	382	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Very tiny piece of thin strapping	15.1	12.4			0.9 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	383	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut	Small complete nail bent into a loop	32.6	5.8			4.2 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	384	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny calcined bone fragment	18.1	6.9			2.8 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	385	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny calcined bone fragment	11.3	8.3			1.3 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	386	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny calcined bone fragment	11.3	6.5			1.2 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	387	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny body sherd	11.1	10.3			2.3 Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing					Collection										
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	388	Window Glass	Glass	Body	1		Tiny piece of window glass	36.6	13.8			1.9 Hickey, Bill	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192	
CgA1-03	390	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Tiny, bowl sherd Large, thermally altered stem	14.9	10			1.9 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
CgA1-03	391	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	fragment	35.5				7.3 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
CgA1-03	392	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Small complete straight nail	43.2	5.9			4.1 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	393	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	bent nail, slightly curved	74.8	5.1			3.7 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	394	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Medium complete nail, bent at the tip	96.8	8.4			6.9 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	395	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Medium complete head	101.4	5.8			4.5 Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	396	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	fragment	29.6	19.6			2.7 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	397	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	fragment	16.3	12.8			1.8 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	398	Flatware	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	22.6	17.4			2.4 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	399	Mug	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small rim fragment	24.5	11.4	11.4		3.2 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	400	Saucer	Creamware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small rim fragment	33.6	18.8	23.1		2.7 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	401	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Small complete straight nail	85.7	6.9			Newcombe, 4.5 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	402	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered stem with corrosion	47.2				Newcombe, 7.7 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
CgA1-03	403	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Small head and shaft	33	3.4			Newcombe, 2.9 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	404	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Large shaft fragment	70.3	10.3			6.5 Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	405	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Small head and shaft	37.9	4.5			Newcombe, 3.7 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	406	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Complete bent nail	95.9	8			Newcombe, 7.3 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	407	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Complete nail	89.9	6			Newcombe, 5.9 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	408	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1		Tiny, thin strapping fragment	32.3	17.6			Newcombe, 1.1 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	409	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny, thermally altered stem	25.8				6.9 Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
CgA1-03	410	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	51.4	6.4			5.7 Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing					Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Collection				
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique					Description	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E
CgA-03	411 Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Medium, complete, bent nail	101.7	7.7	6.9	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-03	412 Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small, straight nail	72.6	6.5	3.6	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-03	413 Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Complete nail, bent into a U-shape	34.4	4.7	4.6	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-03	414 Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Head and shaft from a small nail	38.1	4.4	4.3	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-03	415 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large shaft fragment, bent at the tip	65.9	7	6.7	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	416 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny stem fragment	24.1	7		Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	Indeterminate 417 sherd	Refined white earthenware	Brim	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered brim sherd	23.9	19.8	3.7	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	419 Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small, calcined, very corroded bone fragment	11.2	10.8	7.3	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	420 Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	3		Large, very corroded bone				Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	Indeterminate 421 sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small, partially exfoliated body sherd	15.9	15.1	1.6	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	Indeterminate 422 sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small, partially exfoliated body sherd	27.7	19.8	3	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	423 Saucer	Creamware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small rim sherd	24.9	21.3	2.4	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	Indeterminate 424 sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small, partially exfoliated body sherd	14.8	8.1	1.1	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	Indeterminate 425 sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small, partially exfoliated body sherd	19.5	17.4	2.2	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	Indeterminate 426 sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Very tiny sherd, exfoliated on one side	13.4	4.1	1	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	427 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small, thick shaft fragment	59.1	8	7.8	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-03	440 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Very tiny shaft fragment	17.4	4	3.2	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-03	441 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Long, very thin nail shaft fragment	67.4	5.8	3.3	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-03	442 Spike	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Very large spike that is bent in the centre	195	10.6	9.8	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-03	443 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Very small shaft fragment	36.3	7	5.1	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing					Collection										
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA\03	444	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	56	5.7			Newcombe, 5.3 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	445	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	3	Factory Made	Very tiny sherd, exfoliated on one side									4	200-195
CgA\03	446	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	5	Factory Made	Small, body sherds, mended together	30.2	27.9			2.3 Riley, Dustin Venovcevs,	16-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	447	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny calcined bone fragment	18.3	5.9			2 Anatolijs Venovcevs,	16-Jul-15	Excavation		3	202-197
CgA\03	448	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small, calcined bone fragment	19.8	7.3			4.8 Anatolijs	16-Jul-15	Excavation		3	202-197
CgA\03	449	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	3	Factory Made	Tiny body sherd fragments, partially exfoliated	35.3	24.2			2.7 Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation		1	197-191
CgA\03	450	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Very tiny sherd, exfoliated on one side	11.6	6.4			3.2 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	197-191
CgA\03	451	Window Glass	Glass	Body	1		Tiny, window glass fragment	22.5	18.9			1.8 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	197-191
CgA\03	452	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	2	Factory Made	Large body sherds	41	29.6			4.5 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	197-191
CgA\03	453	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Very large, corroded nail shaft	72.6	8.5			7.5 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	197-191
CgA\03	454	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small calcined bones	30.5	15.6			2.2 Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation		3	202-197
CgA\03	455	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Tiny bowl sherd with an indeterminate moulding motif	16.9	9.6			2.3 Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	200-195
CgA\03	456	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	4		Small calcined bones					Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	457	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Very tiny calcined bone fragment	3.8	3.5			3.3 Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	458	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny pipe stem fragment	17.7				7.1 Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	200-195
CgA\03	459	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1	Machine cut with a hand-	Tiny calcined bone fragment	12.2	7.6			5 Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	460	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Tiny, complete nail	32.4	6.9			6.3 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	198-191
CgA\03	461	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny pipe stem fragment	13.3				6.7 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	198-191
CgA\03	462	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Large bowl fragment with a spur fragment	36.7	17.8	36.7		3.5 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	198-191
CgA\03	463	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated body sherd	15.9	12.1			1.9 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	198-191
CgA\03	464	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-	Large complete straight nail	161.2	10			9.5 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	198-191

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing					Collection										
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA-03	465	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Head and shaft from a medium nail	71	10		7.2	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	468	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small pipe stem fragment; slightly thermally altered	31.1	6			Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	469	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Large, thermally altered bowl fragment, opposite the stem	48.5	18.8	42.2	3	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	470	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	2	Factory Made	Tiny, mostly exfoliated sherds	20.6	20.2		1.9	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	471	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small, calcined bone fragment	23.2	7.8		4.8	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	472	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny body sherd	21.8	12.4		2.2	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	474	Holloware	Refined white earthenware	Handle	1	Factory Made	Small sherd from a robust bowl fragment	30.2	13.4	24.5	6	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	475	Liquor container	Glass	Body	1	Factory Made	Small dark olive green body fragment	17.4	16.4		3.7	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	476	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small stem fragment	33.1			6.7	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	477	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny, thermally altered sherd	15.5	12		4	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	478	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Spur	1	Factory Made	Spur fragment with part of stem		8.6	21.1	9.5	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	479	Saucer or teacup	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny body sherd	16.4	9.8		1.8	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	480	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny partially exfoliated body sherd	13.5	7.6		1.6	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	481	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny partially exfoliated body sherd	23	17.5		3.7	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-03	482	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small straight nail	111.6	8.6		7.2	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	5	200-195	
CgA-03	483	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny, unburned bone fragment	15.5	7.5		1.9	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	2	200-195	
CgA-03	484	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Large bowl fragment with an indeterminate motif	25.1	19.4	25.1	3.5	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	2	200-195	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique										Collection						
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit	
CgA1-03	485	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated bowl fragment	11.8	11.7		1.9	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	2	200-195		
CgA1-03	486	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	54.7	9.1		8.3	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	5	200-195		
CgA1-03	487	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny, thermally altered body sherd	20.7	12.5		3	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	2	200-195		
CgA1-03	488		Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small calcined bone	17.4	8.7		2.5	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	489		Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small, calcined bone fragment	13.6	6.1		2	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	490		Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small, calcined bone fragment	31.5	10.1		2.3	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	491	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	3		Small, calcined bone fragment	17	7.7		2.9	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197		
CgA1-03	492	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small bent nail shaft	71.8	6.9		6.6	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197		
CgA1-03	493	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small head and shaft fragment from a large nail	49.3	10.6		8	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194		
CgA1-03	494	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small head and shaft fragment from a large nail	49.4	8.8		7.7	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194		
CgA1-03	495	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small head and shaft fragment from a medium nail	72.4	7.4		6.7	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194		
CgA1-03	496	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	4	Indeterminate	Indeterminate thin pieces of strapping					Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194		
CgA1-03	497		Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Complete straight nail	84	7.2		6	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	498	Flatware	Refined white earthenware	Foot	1	Factory Made	Tiny, foot fragment	25	3.8		5.7	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194		
CgA1-03	499	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny, smoking pipe stem fragment	30.1	6.7			Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194		
CgA1-03	501	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd, one side partially exfoliated	28.6	15.9		4.7	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194		
CgA1-03	502		Flatware	Creamware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Large, rim sherd from a scalloped flatware vessel	31.2	27.7		3.9	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	503	Liquor container glass	Glass	Body	1	Factory Made	Very large liquor container glass fragment with part of the base	64.9	53.8	64.9	6.9	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194		

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing										Collection					
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgAJ-03		Indeterminate 504 sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny body sherd, tiny thermally altered	29.7	10.2		2.2	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgAJ-03			Refined white earthenware	Base	13	Factory Made	Small base sherds from a bowl with a robust foot					Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgAJ-03		Liquor container 506 glass	Glass	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny dark olive green body glass	22.2	15.3		1.3	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgAJ-03			Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large head and shaft fragment	72.9	8.8		8.4	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgAJ-03		509 Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	wrought head	Large head and shaft fragment	42.2	10.7		8.9	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgAJ-03		510 Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large head and shaft fragment	75.9	11.3		9	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgAJ-03		511 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	wrought head	Small shaft fragment	31.9	4.6		4.2	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgAJ-03		512 Spike	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut	Large head and shaft fragment	102.3	18.2		17.4	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgAJ-03		513 Mug	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Machine cut	Small body fragment	22.3	12.3		3.5	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgAJ-03		514 Mug	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	27	14.5		3.5	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgAJ-03		515 Mug	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Large rim sherd from a mug	47.9	23.1	47.9	3.9	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgAJ-03		516 Mug	Refined white earthenware	Rim	2	Factory Made	Large rim sherds from a mug	57.5	37.7	57.5	3.2	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgAJ-03		517 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small stem and spur fragment with a bit of a foot	36.6		31.1	7.1	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgAJ-03		518 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small stem fragment	23.8			6.6	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgAJ-03		Indeterminate 519 sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	30.7	23.4		3.2	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgAJ-03		Indeterminate 520 sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	20.7	8.8		1.8	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgAJ-03		Indeterminate 521 strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	4	Factory Made	Large, thick pieces of flat metal					Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgAJ-03		522 Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Medium straight nail	66.4	8.9		6.2	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgAJ-03		Liquor container 523 glass	Glass	Body	1	wrought head	Small dark olive green glass body fragment	20.4	16.3		1.6	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgAJ-03		524 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered stem fragment	28.2			6.4	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	525	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	20.7	10		2.3	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	526	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	23	14.9		2.3	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	527	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	fragment	21.4	14.8		1.7	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	528	Supper Plate	Creamware	Rim	2	Factory Made	Large scalloped rim sherd	37.8	30.7		2.9	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	529	Supper Plate	Creamware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Large scalloped rim sherds	67.3	31.5		3.8	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
	530						Very worn gunflint, used on three sides and possibly reused a fire striker										
CgA1-03		Gunflint	Flint	Complete	1			26.1	24		8.5	Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	531	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1		Small unmarked bowl fragment	21.4	10.8	20.2	2.4	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	532	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1		Small unmarked bowl fragment	18.7	18.7	17.3	3.2	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
	533						Small bowl fragment with indeterminate moulding										
CgA1-03		Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1			28	18.9	28	1.7	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	534	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1		Small unmarked bowl fragment	29	11.7	29	2.1	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	535	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1		Small unmarked bowl fragment	35.1	13.5	35.1	2.8	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
	536						Small, thermally altered rim fragment										
CgA1-03		Mug	Refined white earthenware	Base	1	Factory Made		30.9	8.9	8.4	4.4	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	537	Saucer	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	34.6	19.5		2.2	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	538	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	22.5	18.6		3.1	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	539	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	18.3	13.3		1.6	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	540	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	25.3	19.3		2.3	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	541	Saucer	Creamware	Rim	5	Factory Made	Small rim fragment	42.9	23.6		3.3	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	542	Saucer	Creamware	Rim	2	Factory Made	Small rim fragment	29	13.3		3.2	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	543	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	19.1	9.8		1.4	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	544	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	23.6	15.7		1.7	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194
CgA1-03	545	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny, calcined bone fragment					Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation		3	202-194
							Tiny, partially exfoliated rim fragment										
CgA1-03	546	Flatware	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made		13.9	13.6		3.3	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-194

Borden Number		Manufacturing Technique													Collection				
Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit				
CgA1-03	Liquor container 547 glass	Glass	Body	1	Factory Made	Small dark olive green glass body fragment	19.7	19.3	1.8	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194					
CgA1-03	548 Handle	Iron	Handle	1	Large complete handle with a rectangular cross section, the end is turned into a loop Tiny, small shaft fragment	199	20.5		6.8	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194					
CgA1-03	549 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1		Machine cut	39.3	7		6.3	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	550 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1		Machine cut	76.2	8.5		7.9	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	Indeterminate	Refined white earthenware	Body	1		Factory Made	24	8.4		3.9	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	552 Unknown	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Large, thick complete piece of metal with rounded ends with the centre flattened into a rectangular profile in the centre Tiny, calcined bone fragments Tiny, calcined bone fragment	168	17.5		9.8	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194					
CgA1-03	553 Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	2						Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195					
CgA1-03	554 Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1			18.1	3.9		1.4	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195				
CgA1-03	555 Hook	Iron	Hook	1	Almost complete hook for holding pots and kettles above the fire Small, themally altered bone fragment Tiny, themally altered bone Small, flat piece of melted lead Tiny body sherd Tiny, partially thermally altered sherd	171.4	30.4		3.7	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195					
CgA1-03	556 Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1			32.3	7.6		2.8	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195				
CgA1-03	557 Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1			16.3	11.1		4.9	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195				
CgA1-03	558 Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1		Hand made	37.3	27.2		5	Hickey, Bill	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	Indeterminate	Refined white earthenware	Body	1		Factory Made	23.1	14.4		2.5	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	561 sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	9.1	7.8		2.6	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194					

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique															
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	562	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	2	Factory Made	Small bowl fragments mended together with moulded flowers	31.2	14.3	31.2	1.6	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	563	Flatware	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Tiny, thin, partially exfoliated rim sherd	15.7	13.2		1.7	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	564	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny thin fragment	7.3	5		2.5	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	565	Organic Indeterminate	Bone Refined white earthenware	Indeterminate	1		Tiny thin fragment	8.8	7.3		1.2	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	566	sherd Indeterminate	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny, thin sherd	13.4	4.5		2.2	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	567	sherd Indeterminate	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny, thermally altered sherd	10	7.1		2.1	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	568	sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny, thin sherd	10.9	8.5		1	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	569	Organic Indeterminate	Bone Refined white earthenware	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment, very spongy	24.4	14.8		7.6	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	570	sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny, thin sherd	10.1	8.4		3.5	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	571	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Machine cut with a hand-	Small bowl fragment directly across from the stem, the indentation from the rod is visible; the exterior is undecorated	13.7	25.9		3.1	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	199-194	
CgA1-03	572	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	wrought head	Large, complete nail	114.5	10.6		10.5	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	573	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small shaft fragment	43.3	5.7		5.5	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	574	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	10		Small, calcined bone fragments					Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	575	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	2		Small, calcined bone fragments					Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	576	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small, calcined bone fragment	38.6	12.7		2.1	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	577	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	4		Small, calcined bone fragments					Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	578	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small, calcined bone fragment	19.4	14.7		13.2	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	579	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small smoking pipe stem	26.8			7.2	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique					Collection								
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates
CgA1-03	580 Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut nail with a hand-wrought head	Large head and shaft fragment	114.9	8.6		Newcombe, 7.5 Simon	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	581 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	64.9	8.7		Newcombe, 7.1 Simon	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	582 Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut nail with a hand-wrought head	Complete nail, gently curved	123.1	6.6		Newcombe, 6.5 Simon	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	583 Spike	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut	Complete large spike, bent a little	133.9	8.9		Newcombe, 8.5 Simon	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	584 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small stem fragment	26.2			Newcombe, 6.5 Simon	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	585 Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small, calcined bone fragment	23.5	10.3		1.8 Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
CgA1-03	586 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny stem fragment	16			7 Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	587 Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Burned and calcined bone fragment	7.8	7.1		3.9 Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	588 Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Very tiny bone	9.8	6.3		0.6 Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	589 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Mouthpiece	1	Factory Made	Small fragment from an improvised mouth-piece, a small dent from teeth is visible	16.4			6.9 Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	590 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	50.2	6.9		6.1 Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	591 Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut nail with a hand-wrought nail	Small bent nail	73.8	5.5		5.3 Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	592 sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	22.2	9.6		2.5 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	593 sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	34	18.2		2.4 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	594 sherd	Creamware	Base	7	Factory Made	Tiny base sherds				Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	595 Saucer	Creamware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Tiny rim sherd	20.2	8.6		3 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	596 sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	2	Factory Made	Tiny rim sherds				Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	597 sherd	Creamware	Body	19	Factory Made	Very tiny rim sherds				Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	598 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Small unmarked bowl fragment	14.5	18.3	14.5	2.4 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	599 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small unmarked stem fragment	22.2			6.8 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	Liquor container	Glass	Body	1	Factory Made	Small bottle glass fragment	22.4	12.4		1.4 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA1-03	600 glass	Refined white earthenware	Base	1	Factory Made	Tiny base sherd	17.5	10.4		2.4 Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	4	200-195	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing					Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique										
		Indeterminate														
CgA1-03	602	sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny sherd	12.6	6.3		1.8	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	603	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	wrought head	Small head and shaft fragment	44.5	7		6.7	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	604	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Complete straight nail	112	7.5		6.2	Shaw, Zack	11-Sep-15	Excavation	1	201-194
CgA1-03	605	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large nail, slightly curved	120.5	9.5		8.1	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194
CgA1-03	606	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight nail shaft fragment	46.3	5.7		5	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194
CgA1-03	607	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	fragment from a large nail	68.5	10.2		7.6	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194
CgA1-03	608	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small nail shaft fragment, slight bent	69.2	6.8		5.2	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194
CgA1-03	609	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small nail, bent into an S shape	67.1	5.6		4.8	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194
CgA1-03	610	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small nail, gently bent	66.3	5.8		4.8	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194
CgA1-03	611	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight nail shaft fragment	59	5.9		5.6	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194
CgA1-03	612	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large complete straight nail	141.4	12.1		11.3	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194
CgA1-03	613	sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny body sherd	17.9	13		3.6	Megan Lawrence,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	614	sherd	Indeterminate glaze	Body	1	Factory Made	Indeterminate, really thermally altered sherd	31.6	10.9		5.8	Megan Lawrence,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	615	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Complete straight nail	86.6	7.7		6.2	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194
CgA1-03	616	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Complete slight curved nail	101.5	8.3		6.3	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194
CgA1-03	617	strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Large, thick pieces of strapping with a rivet between the two	70.5	27.1		10.7	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194
CgA1-03	618	sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny, partially exfoliated body fragment	14.4	10.4		2	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194
CgA1-03	619	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Small, eroded bone	23.3	18.1		10.8	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	3	202-197
CgA1-03	620	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Large, calcined and eroded bone	31.1	12.1		9.4	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197
CgA1-03	621	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Large partially corroded shaft	78.2	9.9		9.4	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197
CgA1-03	622	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Large partially corroded shaft	46.7	10.5		8.3	Anatolijs Venovcevs,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique															
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA\03	623	Flatware	Refined white earthenware	Brim	1	Factory Made	Large, mostly exfoliated brim sherd	44.9	30.2		4.5	Venovevs, Anatoljis	11-Aug-15 Excavation			9	202-197
CgA\03	624	Flatware	Refined white earthenware	Brim	1	Factory Made	Small, mostly exfoliated brim sherd	29.3	18.9		2.8	Venovevs, Anatoljis	11-Aug-15 Excavation			9	202-197
CgA\03	625	Gunflint	Flint	Complete	1		Complete dark bluish-gray gunflint, with some cortex present; possibly reused as a firestriker	23.9	30.7		9.9	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15 Excavation			1	201-194
CgA\03	626	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1		Small piece of lead scrap	17.8	7.7		3.5	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15 Excavation			1	201-194
CgA\03	627	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny calcined fragment	7.3	4.8		2.2	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15 Excavation			1	201-194
CgA\03	628	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Large nail shaft, slightly bent	70.9	8.4		6.9	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15 Excavation			1	200-194
CgA\03	629	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small complete nail bent into a U-shape	29.1	5.8		4.3	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15 Excavation			1	200-194
CgA\03	630	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Head and shaft fragment from a large nail	65.6	7.8		6.1	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15 Excavation			1	200-194
CgA\03	631	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Small unmarked bowl fragment	16	13	16	7.8	Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15 Excavation			1	200-194
CgA\03	632	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small stem fragment	28.7		6.7		Lawrence, Megan	11-Aug-15 Excavation			4	200-195
CgA\03	633	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny, really thermally altered stem fragment; possibly near the mouth piece	20.3				Lawrence, Megan	11-Aug-15 Excavation			4	200-195
CgA\03	634	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Mouthpiece	1	Factory Made	Small stem fragment, improvised into a mouth piece	31.9				Lawrence, Megan	11-Aug-15 Excavation			4	200-195
CgA\03	635	Gunflint	Flint	Complete	1		Large spall-shaped gunflint	29.7	31.2		9.8	Lawrence, Megan	11-Aug-15 Excavation			4	200-195
CgA\03	636	Indeterminate	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Small, indeterminate, very corroded piece of metal, possibly a nail	44.2	27.9		17.5	Lawrence, Megan	11-Aug-15 Excavation			4	200-195
CgA\03	637	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Large, thermally altered stem fragment	43.3	6.5		5.5	Lawrence, Megan	11-Aug-15 Excavation			4	200-195
CgA\03	638	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large head and shaft fragment	79.4	8.1		7.4	Lawrence, Megan	11-Aug-15 Excavation			4	200-195

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique					Description	Collection Method									
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique		Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA-J-03	639	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny, thermally altered body fragment	14.5	14.1		2.2	Lawrence, Megan	11-Aug-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-J-03	640	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Unmarked small pipe stem fragment	20.6				6.7 Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	7	201-194	
CgA-J-03	641	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	41.8	7.5			5.8 Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	7	201-194	
CgA-J-03	642	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small nail straight shaft fragment	69.2	6.1			5.7 Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-J-03	643	Spike	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Very large straight spike	162.9	12.8			12.3 Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-J-03	644	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Medium straight nail	99.3	6.9			5.9 Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-J-03	645	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut	Small complete straight nail, broken in half	56.8	5.7			5 Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-J-03	646	Saucer	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small rim sherd	17.8	13.3			2.3 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA-J-03	647	Saucer	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small rim sherd	27	11.3			3.2 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA-J-03	648	sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	21.4	13.5			2.7 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA-J-03	649	sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	20.7	18			1.9 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194	
CgA-J-03	650	Nail	Iron	Tip	1	Machine cut	Small tip fragment	33.8	5			4.7 Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	5	200-195	
CgA-J-03	651	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	52.2	5.4			5.4 Anatolijs Venovcevs, Newcombe,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197	
CgA-J-03	652	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Small straight nail	37	3.9			3.5 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-J-03	653	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Small nail with a rounded tip	31.7	4.2			2.7 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-J-03	654	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Small nail with a bent tip	28	4			3.9 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-J-03	655	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Small nail with a bent tip	30.2	3.7			3.1 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-J-03	656	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small thick nail shaft	27.5	5.5			4.7 Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-J-03	657	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate	Small thin pieces of strapping.					Newcombe, Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-J-03	658	Saucer	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated rim sherd	16.8	15.2			2.4 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-J-03	659	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated rim sherd	11.6	10.2			2.3 Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-J-03	660	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Small pipe bowl fragment with an indeterminate motif	24	18.7	24		2.7 Lawrence, Megan	11-Aug-15	Excavation	2	200-195	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique																
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit	
	661	CgA-J-03	Flint debitage	Flint	Incomplete	1		Small piece of ballast flint with cortex still present	36.4	24.9		14.4	Lawrence, Megan	11-Aug-15	Excavation	2	200-195	
	662	CgA-J-03	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	2	Factory Made	Very tiny stem fragments					Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	7	201-194	
	663	CgA-J-03	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny bone fragment	4.9	4.9		1.3	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
	664	CgA-J-03	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small thermally altered body sherd	16.9	8.7		3.7	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
	665	CgA-J-03	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Rim	2	Factory Made	Tiny body sherds, partially exfoliated					Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
	666	CgA-J-03	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Small bowl sherd	12.4	9.7		2.3	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
	667	CgA-J-03	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Large, thermally altered pipe stem	40.4			8.8	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
	668	CgA-J-03	Indeterminate sherd	Pearlware	Indeterminate	1	Factory Made	Tiny sherd fragment	9	7.2		0.9	Venovecvs, Anatolij's	11-Aug-15	Excavation	9	202-197	
	669	CgA-J-03	Mug	Refined white earthenware	Base	1	Factory Made	Tiny base sherd of a mug	28.7	10		2.7	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
	670	CgA-J-03	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Large pipe bowl with an indeterminate motif	34	17.4		1.6	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
	671	CgA-J-03	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Small pipe bowl with an indeterminate motif	19	10.7		1.5	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
	672	CgA-J-03	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated bowl fragment	16.2	14.1	14.3	3	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
	673	CgA-J-03	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated bowl fragment	21.2	9		2	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
	674	CgA-J-03	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated bowl fragment	11.5	6.7		1.6	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
	675	CgA-J-03	Indeterminate sherd	Indeterminate glaze	Rim	1	Factory Made	Tiny, thermally altered base sherd	17.8	6.5		1.8	Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
	676	CgA-J-03	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut nail with hand-wrought head	Small corroded shaft and head fragment	32.2	4		3.9	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	3	202-197	
	677	CgA-J-03	Unknown	Pewter	Indeterminate	2	Machine cut nail with hand-wrought head	Two pieces of pewter					Hickey, Bill	13-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-190	
	678	CgA-J-03	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut nail with hand-wrought head	Small, complete nail	61.7	7.4		4.6	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
	679	CgA-J-03	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut nail with hand-wrought head	Small head fragment	34.6	7.4		6.2	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing					Description										
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique		Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	680	Nail	Iron	Tip	1	Machine cut	Small tip fragment Tiny complete bent nail	33	5.4		4.8	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	681	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Big piece of lead scrap	32.6	4.3		3.9	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	682	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Small pieces of lead scrap	61.9	24.6		10.6	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	683	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	5	Hand made	Tiny pieces of lead scrap					Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	684	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	4	Hand made						Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	685	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Teardrop-shaped lead piece - Rupert shot made	9.1	5.1		4.1	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	686	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	2	Hand made	Two pieces of lead shot	3.9	3.9		3.5	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	687	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	2	Hand made	Two pieces of lead shot	5.5	5.5		4.8	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	688	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Complete straight nail	88.3	5.9		5.2	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	689	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Complete curved nail	74	6		6	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	690	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Head and shaft fragment of a thick nail	52.9	6.2		5.6	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	691	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Head and shaft from a curved nail	54.2	6.1		4.6	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	692	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Head and shaft fragment from a small nail	30.8	5.8		5.4	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	693	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Head and shaft from a curved nail, head probably hand-made	53.6	5.8		4.1	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	694	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Head and shaft fragment from a straight nail	44.3	7.3		5	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	695	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	26.6	6.4		6.2	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	696	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	37.9	8		6.3	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	697	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	44.5	5.8		5.5	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	698	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	3	Indeterminate	Small curved pieces of metal					Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	699	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Small rectangular piece of metal	49.8	22.1		2.2	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	700	Spoon	Iron	Handle	1	Indeterminate	Handle from a large spoon	85.3	23.5		2.7	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing															
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA-03	701	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Small head and shaft fragment from a large nail	31.9	8		7.5	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	702	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Hand wrought	Small, corroded complete straight nail	64.8	4.8		4.1	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	703	Nail	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Machine cut	Small nail shaft attached to some preserved wood	54.7	5.7		5.3	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	704	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Small shaft and head fragment	67.6	7.9		6.9	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	705	rod	Iron	Indeterminate	3		Small thin rods					Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	707	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny, calcined bone fragment	18.2	9.1		5.3	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	708	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny, calcined bone fragment	14.4	8.3		2.1	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	709	sherds	Refined white earthenware	Base	1	Factory Made	Small, undecorated base sherd	22.5	15.9		2	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	710	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Small bent complete nail	34.8	4.3		3.4	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	711	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Small head and shaft fragment	72.7	8.1		7.1	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	712	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Tiny complete nail	47.5	4.2		3.4	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	713	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Very tiny complete nail	31.7	3.4		3.2	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	714	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Tiny head and shaft fragment	28.1	9		8.8	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	715	Fish hook	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Tiny fish hook fragment	25.3	4		3.7	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	716	Fish hook	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Tiny fish hook fragment	22	2.9		2.4	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	717	Fish hook	Iron	Hook	1	Indeterminate	Tiny, complete hook fragment	28.4	2.4		1.9	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	718	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with hand-wrought head	Tiny head and shaft fragment	43.9	5.2		4.7	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	719	Fish hook	Iron	Hook	1	Indeterminate	Tiny, almost complete hook	43.9	2.4		2.1	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	720	Fish hook	Iron	Shaft	4	Indeterminate	Tiny, fish hook fragments: two of the fragments are corroded together					Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	721	Fish hook	Iron	Shaft	3	Indeterminate	Tiny, fish hook fragments					Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA-03	722	Fish hook	Iron	Hook	1	Indeterminate	Tiny, incomplete body of a hook	56.4	2.9		2.6	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing															
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	724	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with hand-	Large complete nail Large, thick spike shaft	124.6	9.9		8.1	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	725	Spike	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		134.7	11.5		10.4	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	726	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Tiny shaft fragment	20.7	13.2		11.3	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	727	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with hand-	Large head and shaft fragment	63.5	10		8.1	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	728	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	32.2	12.6		3.3	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	729	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Tiny, very soft and very calcined bone Small, thermally altered rim with a worn lip	24	9.9		2.5	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	730	Teacup	Indeterminate glaze	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small bone fragment	16.9	26.1	16.9	2.9	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	731	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1			12.8	3.8		1	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	732	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small, partially thermally altered pipe stem	23				Venovevs, 6.5 Anatolijs	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	733	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Large, thermally altered pipe stem	37.7			8	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	734	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Tiny unmarked pipe bowl fragment	10.8	10.1		2.8	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	735	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment	26.3	12.6		9	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	736	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut	Small head and shaft fragment	65.5	6		5.8	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	737	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Tiny piece of lead scrap	15.6	9.6		2.9	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	738	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Tiny piece of lead scrap	17.2	6.2		4.1	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	739	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Small piece of lead scrap	41.1	12.8		5.1	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	740	Flatware	Indeterminate glaze	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered rim sherd with a raised lip	21.9	16.7		2.8	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	741	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-	Complete nail, bent Large piece of flat lead scrap	51.5	4.1		3.3	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	742	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Complete nail, slightly curved	75.1	32.4		6.5	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	743	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-	Complete nail, slightly curved Small caldined bone fragment	79.2	6.2		4.5	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194	
CgA1-03	744	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment	14.5	9.6		3.4	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	7	201-194	
CgA1-03	745	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small bone fragment	22.9	19.4		11.7	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	7	201-194	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique															
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	746	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small, very corroded shaft fragment	53	5.6		5.3	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation		7	201-194
CgA1-03	747	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small, very corroded shaft fragment	43.8	10.5		6.9	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation		7	201-194
CgA1-03	748	Spike	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large head and shaft fragment	112	12.8		12.3	Megan	12-Aug-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA1-03	749	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small head and shaft fragment	73.4	7.9		6.4	Venovevs, Anatolijs	12-Aug-15	Excavation		3	202-198
CgA1-03	750	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	55.2	5.3		4.8	Anatolijs	12-Aug-15	Excavation		3	202-198
CgA1-03	751	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large head and shaft fragment	70.9	7.8		7.2	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation		1	200-194
CgA1-03	752	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small complete straight nail	52.5	4.5		4.2	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation		1	200-194
CgA1-03	753	Teacup or saucer	Indeterminate glaze	Body	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered body sherd	23.1	15.3		1.8	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation		1	200-194
CgA1-03	754	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	59.8	5.8		5.1	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation		7	201-194
CgA1-03	755	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Small piece of lead scrap	19.8	9.8		5.2	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation		7	201-194
CgA1-03	756	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	49.4	5.5		4.8	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation		1	201-194
CgA1-03	757	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Medium shaft and head fragment	77.9	7.6		7.2	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation		1	201-194
CgA1-03	758	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1		Small, very corroded fragment	16.1	13.9			Lawrence, Megan	12-Aug-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA1-03	759	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Undecorated pipe stem	8.1			7.3	Megan	12-Aug-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA1-03	760	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Small piece of lead scrap	31.3	22.2		6.2	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation		1	200-194
CgA1-03	761	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Small piece of lead scrap	14.5	6.4		5.3	Lawrence, Megan	12-Aug-15	Excavation		1	201-194
CgA1-03	762	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny stem fragment, close to the mouthpiece	9	5.6		4.3	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation		1	201-194
CgA1-03	763	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	2		Small, very corroded fragments					Lawrence, Megan	12-Aug-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA1-03	764	Teacup	Indeterminate glaze	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered rim sherd		19.6	23.4	2.8	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation		1	201-194
CgA1-03	765	Teacup	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered body sherd	31.4	15.6		2.1	Venovevs, Anatolijs	12-Aug-15	Excavation		1	201-194

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description						Collection			
								Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates
CgA1-03	766	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem, bowl, and spur	2	Factory Made	Almost complete pipe bowl with a spur and a stem fragment	61.4	20.7	39.9	1.8	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194
CgA1-03	767	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny unmarked pipe stem	31.1	7.3		6.7	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194
CgA1-03	768	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large nail, slightly curved	161.5	11.1		10.9	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	201-194
CgA1-03	769	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large nail, slightly curved	99.2	10.9		7.4	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-104
CgA1-03	770	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small straight nail fragment	66.3	9.1		7.4	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-104
CgA1-03	771	Teacup	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Thermally altered small body sherd	29.6	24		2.7	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194
CgA1-03	772	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small straight nail	69.9	6.1		3.5	Simon	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	773	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Small straight nail with a curved tip	48.5	4.2			Newcombe,	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	774	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Small bent nail	65.6	5.5			Newcombe,	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	775	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large bent nail	54.2	6			Simon	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	776	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Handwrought	Small bent nail with missing tip	33.2	4.9			Newcombe,	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	777	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small bent nail with missing tip	41.8	5.2			Simon	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	778	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small head and shaft fragment from a nail	27.5	5			Newcombe,	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	779	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	28.9	4.3			Newcombe,	17-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195
CgA1-03	780	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate	Small indeterminate pieces of thin strapping				0.5	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	5	200-195
CgA1-03	781	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large thick head and shaft fragment	59.9	8.1			Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191
CgA1-03	782	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Large thick head and shaft fragment	60.5	9.6			Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191
CgA1-03	783	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	34.4	5.6			Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191
CgA1-03	784	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	65.6	7.8			Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191
CgA1-03	785	Tack	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Tiny iron tack	26.7	3.4			Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique					Description								Collection			Unit
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique		Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates		
786	CgA1-03	Pot	Iron	Rim	1	Forge made	Reinforced rim of a very large iron pot, rivet through the centre	53	33.5	13.8	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
787	CgA1-03	Pot	Iron	Body	1	Forge made	Large fragment from a large pot, rivet through the centre	56.4	36.6	6.3	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
788	CgA1-03	Rod	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Small thin rim	72.7	2.9		Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
789	CgA1-03	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Large bent, complete nail	79.3	6.1	4.7	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
790	CgA1-03	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Very large head and shaft fragment	52.5	8.2	7.1	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
791	CgA1-03	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Very large head and shaft fragment	78.3	10.7	8.4	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
792	CgA1-03	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Very large head and shaft fragment	59.3	10.5	9.8	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
793	CgA1-03	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand- wrought head	Small head and shaft fragment	25.5	5.9	5	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
794	CgA1-03	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Tiny shaft fragment	37.3	3.6	2.6	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
795	CgA1-03	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Tiny shaft fragment	21	4.2	4	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
796	CgA1-03	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small bent shaft fragment	30.7	7.2	6	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
797	CgA1-03	Nail	Iron	Shaft	4	Indeterminate	Small shaft fragments				Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
798	CgA1-03	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate	Small thin pieces of strapping.				Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192			
799	CgA1-03	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	2	Factory Made	Very long piece of mended smoking pipe stems	92.5		6.3	Hickey, Bill	12-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195			
800	CgA1-03	Window Glass	Glass	Indeterminate	1		Small piece of window glass	27.8	18.5	1.4	Hickey, Bill	12-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195			
801	CgA1-03	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated smoking pipe bowl	14	8.7	3.1	Hickey, Bill	12-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195			
802	CgA1-03	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny thermally altered sherd	14.3	8.3	2.2	Hickey, Bill	12-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195			
803	CgA1-03	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny body sherd	13.2	8.1	2.3	Hickey, Bill	12-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195			
804	CgA1-03	Flatware	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small brim sherd	20.8	10.9	4.1	Shaw, Zack	12-Jul-15	Excavation	1	201-194			

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique							Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Collection				
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Excavator					Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	805	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Large pipe stem	52.7			6.6	Shaw, Zack	12-Jul-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
	806																
CgA1-03		Storage Jar	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small rim fragment with a rounded lip for securing a something		16.9	13.3	1.7	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-191	
CgA1-03	807	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny stem fragment	12.5			6.5	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-191	
CgA1-03	808	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny stem fragment	16.3			4.8	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-191	
CgA1-03	809	Indeterminate sherd	Indeterminate glaze	Body	1		Tiny exfoliated sherd	10.5	5.9		1.5	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-191	
CgA1-03	810	Indeterminate sherd	Pearlware	Body	2	Factory Made	Tiny body sherds, partially exfoliated					Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-191	
CgA1-03	811	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	13	Factory Made	Tiny body sherds, partially exfoliated					Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-191	
CgA1-03	812	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny stem fragment	11.8			2.9	Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	813	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Mouthpiece	1	Factory Made	Tiny mouthpiece fragment	6.6			2	Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	814	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny stem fragment	11.7			2.9	Simon	16-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA1-03	815	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Tiny stem fragment	13.8	8.9		2.3	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	5	200-195	
CgA1-03	816	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny stem fragment	6.4			6.3	Riley, Dustin	16-Jul-15	Excavation	5	200-195	
	817						Small bowl fragment with a moulded motif with the letters "SV", a wheel, and an indeterminate object	17.9	13.1		3.1	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA1-03		Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made											
CgA1-03	818	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Small undecorated bowl fragment	19.4	15.5		3.7	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA1-03	819	Indeterminate sherd	Pearlware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body fragment	14.7	18.5		2	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA1-03	820	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small stem fragment	45.8			6.7	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA1-03	821	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small stem fragment	46.2			6.3	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA1-03	822	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	15.5	14.9		2	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA1-03		Saucer	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Tiny undecorated rim sherd.	17.5	8.7		2.8	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing					Quant.	Collection									
		Object	Material	Portion	Technique	Description		Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA-J-03	824	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	3	Factory Made	Small body sherd					Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-J-03	825	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Small undecorated bowl fragment	11.5	11.1			3.8 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-J-03	826	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	10.4	8.8			1.7 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-J-03	827	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd Small, mostly exfoliated body sherd	12.6	13.7			1.4 Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-J-03	828	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made		28.8	17.6			2.4 Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-J-03	829	Window Glass	Glass	Body	1		Tiny glass fragment	15.8	11.9			1.9 Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191	
CgA-J-03	830	Flatware	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Tiny flatware rim sherd	12.5	13.3			3 Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192	
CgA-J-03	831	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	2	Factory Made	Tiny body sherds, partially exfoliated					Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192	
CgA-J-03	832	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny stem fragment	11.8	6.7			2.5 Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	195-192	
CgA-J-03	833	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	2	Factory Made	Tiny bowl fragments Tiny, thermally altered, body fragment					Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-J-03	834	Indeterminate sherd	Indeterminate glaze	Body	1			12.2	7.2			Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation	4	200-195	
CgA-J-03	835	Bowl	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny bowl fragment	23.8	13.2			Venovcevs, Anatolijs	13-Jul-15	Excavation	2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	836	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny body fragment	12	5.7			Venovcevs, Anatolijs	13-Jul-15	Excavation	2	200-195	
CgA-J-03	837	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny stem fragment	13				6.9 Moyle, Jeremy	8-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-195	
CgA-J-03	838	Flatware	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small brim sherd	31.5	15.1			Venovcevs, Anatolijs	16-Jul-15	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	839	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	16.9	12.3			Venovcevs, Anatolijs	16-Jul-15	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	840	Indeterminate sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	18.1	11.6			Venovcevs, Anatolijs	16-Jul-15	Excavation			
CgA-J-03	841	Indeterminate sherd	Pearlware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	22.4	12.4			Venovcevs, Anatolijs	16-Jul-15	Excavation			
842							Complete heel of a shoe fragment, holes for pins visible along with elongated holes in a circular pattern in the centre	63.6	66.5			3.9 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA-J-03		Shoe heel	Iron	Complete	1												

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique					Description									
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique		Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates
CgA1-03	843	Lead line weight	Lead	Almost complete	1		Almost complete line weight, hook and attachment missing	86.9			18.9 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	844	Indeterminate strapping	Copper	Indeterminate	1		Piece of copped strapping reused to hold a piece of iron	56	29.8		4 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation	1		
CgA1-03	845	Lead scrap	Lead	Indeterminate	1		Small piece of lead scrap	29.5	8		7 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation	1		
CgA1-03	846	Knife	Iron	Complete	2		Complete fold out knife, handle missing	159	17.6		2.9 Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	847	Indeterminate	Pewter	Indeterminate	5		Pieces of fragmented, flat pewter				Hickey, Bill	2013	Excavation	1		
CgA1-03	848	Spoon	Pewter	Bowl	3		Fragments of a thick soup spoon bowl fragments				Hickey, Bill Lawrence,	2013	Excavation			
CgA1-03	849	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Large thick nail	74.7	9		7.4 Megan Lawrence,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	2	200-195	
CgA1-03	850	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Large straight nail fragment	63.1	7.2		5.7 Megan Lawrence,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	2	200-195	
CgA1-03	851	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-cut	Large thick shaft fragment	65	9.6		7.7 Megan Lawrence,	11-Aug-15	Excavation	2	200-195	
CgA1-03	852	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-cut	Small shaft fragment	25.5	5.6		4.1 Megan	11-Aug-15	Excavation	2	200-195	
CgA1-03	853	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Large complete nail, slight curved	100.9	8		5.2 Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	854	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Large complete nail, slight curved	84.7	11.1		7.3 Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	855	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Tiny straight nail	42.3	4.4		2.6 Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	856	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Tiny nail bent into a U-shape	32.5	5.4		3.7 Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	857	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Tiny bent nail	33.3	4.1		3.2 Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	858	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Tiny head and shaft fragment, partially bent	41.2	3.3		2.1 Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	859	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Tiny head and shaft fragment	28	5.7		4.6 Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	860	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-cut	Tiny, bent shaft fragment	53.8	6.5		4.1 Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	
CgA1-03	861	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Handwrought	Large straight nail shaft fragment	101.4	8.7		4.9 Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	201-194	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing		Description	Length mm				Excavator	Col. Date	Collection		E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
						Technique	Quant.		Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Method			Method				
CgA1-03	885	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small shaft fragment	50.6	6.6		5.5 Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation		1	200-194		
CgA1-03	886	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	7	Indeterminate Machine-cut with		Small indeterminate pieces of thin flat strapping		22.1		2.6 Moyle, Jeremy	11-Aug-15	Excavation		1	200-194		
CgA1-03	887	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	handwrought head		Large head and shaft fragment	49.8	8.1		7.8 Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation		1	198-191		
CgA1-03	888	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head		Small head and shaft fragment	26.7	6.4		4.3 Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15	Excavation		1	198-191		
CgA1-03	889	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	handwrought head Machine-cut with		Large straight nail	67.5	6.4		4.8 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	890	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	handwrought head		Large straight nail	76.6	6.3		4.9 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	891	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought		Large bent nail	56.1	5.1		4.2 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	892	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought		Small straight nail	34.2	4.2		3.5 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	893	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought		Small straight nail	34.8	2.9		2.8 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	894	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought		Small straight nail	21.7	3.9		2.8 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	895	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought		Large bent nail	26.3	3.5		3.2 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	896	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head		Small head and shaft fragment	33.1	7.2		5.6 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	897	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head		Small head and shaft fragment	19.1	7.1		5.2 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	898	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	handwrought head Machine-cut with		shaft fragment	20.6	4.3		3.7 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	899	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head		Small head and shaft fragment	14	4.4		3.5 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	900	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Handwrought		Small head and shaft fragment	19.8	4.3		3.4 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	901	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Handwrought		shaft fragment	36.3	5.3		3.5 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	902	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small bent shaft fragment	19.4	5		2.3 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	903	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small bent shaft fragment	43	4.1		3.3 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	904	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small bent shaft fragment	35	5.1		4.5 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	905	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small bent shaft fragment	13	5.6		2.7 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	906	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small bent shaft fragment	50.2	4.4		3.3 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	907	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small straight shaft fragment	73.3	6		4.3 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	908	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small straight shaft fragment	42.2	4.3		4.2 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	909	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small straight shaft fragment	36	3.6		3.6 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		
CgA1-03	910	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut		Small straight shaft fragment	31	4.6		3.6 Simon Newcombe,	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195		

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing					Collection										
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA\03	911	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight shaft fragment	32.3	5.8		4.9	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	912	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight nail tip	37.1	5.8		5.8	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	913	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small straight nail tip	23.7	6.5		5.3	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	914	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Tiny piece of thin strapping	18.5	16.3		0.8	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	915	Lead scrap	Lead	Complete	1	Handmade	Tiny piece of lead scrap	20.4	12		2.2	Newcombe, Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	916	Spur	Lead	Complete	1	Handmade	Small musketball spurie fragment from a single musket ball mould	9.5	7.7			Newcombe, 4 Simon	14-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	917	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Handmade	Small piece of lead shot - hershey-kiss shaped	7	6.6		6.5	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation		7	201-195
CgA\03	918	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Handmade	Tiny piece of lead shot	5.5	5.4		5.2	Shaw, Zack	12-Aug-15	Excavation		7	201-195
CgA\03	919	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Handmade	Tiny piece of lead shot	4.1	3			Riley, Dustin	17-Jul-15	Excavation		4	200-195
CgA\03	920	Spike	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut	Large thick, stubby spike fragment	71.7	14.9		13.8	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	921	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Large thick nail fragment	65.9	8.6		8.4	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	922	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Small thick nail fragment	38.1	9.5		7.7	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	923	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Small thick nail fragment	59.7	7.5		5.5	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	924	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Small thick nail fragment	43.6	9.8		7.1	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	925	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Small nail fragment	29.1	5.4		4.3	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	926	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Small nail fragment	28.6	7.3		5.8	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	927	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with handwrought head	Small nail fragment	28.1	5.3		5	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	928	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	45.1	7.9		5.4	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	929	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	51.2	8.5		6.8	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	930	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	61.2	6.9		6.6	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	931	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment, slightly bent	41.6	5.8		5.2	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191
CgA\03	932	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	21.1	5.1		4.5	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15	Excavation		1	199-191

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique					Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique											
CgA1-03	933	Buckle	Copper	Complete	1	Tiny complete shoe buckle with two prongs	16	14.3	1.7	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-191				
CgA1-03	934	Button	Copper alloy and tin	Body	1	Small single piece button with a cone shank, embedded wire eye missing	19.4		0.7	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-191				
CgA1-03	935	Copper scrap	Copper	Indeterminate	1	Small piece of copper with a hole in the centre, broken, tapered edges	18.1	16.7	1.4	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-191				
CgA1-03	936	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Large thick nail fragment	90.4	8.2	7.2	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15 Excavation	1	200-191				
CgA1-03	937	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with Machine-cut with Small nail fragment	41.4	6.7	5	Hickey, James	14-Jul-15 Excavation	1	200-191				
CgA1-03	938	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with Large nail fragment, gently curved	92.7	8.5	7.3	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15 Excavation	1	198-191				
CgA1-03	939	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with Small nail fragment	33.1	6.6	4.8	Venovevs, Anatolijs	17-Jul-15 Excavation	3	202-197				
CgA1-03	940	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with Large nail fragment	54.8	11	8.9	Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	941	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with Large nail fragment	35	10.3	8.1	Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	942	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with Large nail fragment	36.1	12.4	9.5	Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	943	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with Small nail fragment	30.7	7.1	6.5	Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	944	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with Small nail fragment	43.6	5.6	5.4	Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	945	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut with Small nail fragment	42.5	6.8	6.1	Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	946	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Small shaft fragment	22	8.2	5.8	Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	947	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Small shaft fragment	28.7	6.6	5.6	Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	948	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Small shaft fragment	35.8	9	7.8	Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	949	Spacer	Iron	Complete	1	Small spacer with a round head on one side and a square bolt on the other	34.9	13.2	5.8	Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-194				
CgA1-03	950	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	3	Small thin pieces of strapping.				Hickey, Bill	15-Jul-15 Excavation	1	199-194				

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA-J-03	951	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a hand-wrought head	Small, corroded fragment	29.7	8.3		5.7	Shaw, Zack	11-Aug-15	Excavation	7	201-194	
CgA-J-03	952	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Small, corroded head and shaft fragment	28.2	3.9		3.6	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-194	
CgA-J-03	953	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Tiny pipe stem fragment, oval in cross section	13.5	5.7		4.5	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-194	
CgA-J-03	954	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	2		Very tiny bone fragments					Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-194	
CgA-J-03	955	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	18		Very tiny bone fragments					Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-194	
CgA-J-03	956	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Handmade	Small piece of lead shot	6	5.7		4.7	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-194	
CgA-J-03	957	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Handmade	Irregular piece of lead shot	5.5	4.7		3.5	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-194	
CgA-J-03	958	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Handmade	Irregular tiny piece of lead shot	4.6	3.8		2.4	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-194	
CgA-J-03	959	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Handmade	Tiny piece of lead shot	3.1	3.1		2.3	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-194	
CgA-J-03	960	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Handmade	Tiny piece of lead shot, flattened into a disk	3.6	3.2		1.2	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-194	
CgA-J-03	961	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Handmade	Tiny piece of lead shot, flattened into a disk	3.3	3.1		1.4	Moyle, Jeremy	12-Aug-15	Excavation	8	200-194	
CgA-J-03	347a	Indeterminate sherd	Pearlware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny body sherd with an indeterminate blue motif	11	8.8		2.7	Hickey, Bill	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-191	
CgA-J-03	347b	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	2	Factory Made	Tiny body sherds, partially exfoliated					Hickey, Bill	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-191	
CgA-J-03	350a	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered bowl sherd	23.3	11.8		4.9	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
CgA-J-03	350b	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory Made	Small, partially exfoliated, thermally altered bowl sherd	25.1	16.7		2	Riley, Dustin	14-Jul-15	Excavation	1	200-195	
CgA-J-03	418a	Saucer	Creamware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Large rim sherd	54	29.6		2.4	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-J-03	418b	Saucer	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	30.7	24		2.3	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-J-03	418c	Saucer	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	21.2	15.8		2.3	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	
CgA-J-03	418d	Saucer	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Tiny, body sherd, partially exfoliated	11.8	9.5		1	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	197-191	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Collection				
												Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-03	466a	Holloware	Indeterminate glaze	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small, thermally altered sherd with a raised lip, possibly a storage vessel	20.5	14.9	20.5	1.7	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191
CgA1-03	466b	Flatware	Refined white earthenware	Base	1	Factory Made	Large base sherd, partially exfoliated	50.4	14.9		3.6	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191
CgA1-03	467a	Saucer	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Small, undecorated saucer rim sherd	7.7	13.1		1.9	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191
CgA1-03	467b	Saucer	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small, undecorated saucer rim sherd Tiny, thermally altered stem	10.7	10.4		2.1	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191
CgA1-03	473a	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	fragment Small stem	18			6.9	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191
CgA1-03	473b	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	fragment	37.7			5.4	Hickey, James	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	198-191
CgA1-03	500a	Flatware	Indeterminate glaze	Body	2	Factory Made	Tiny, thermally altered sherds					Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194
CgA1-03	500b	Flatware	Refined white earthenware	Rim	1	Factory Made	Tiny, rim sherd from a scalloped flatware vessel Small smoking pipe	13.9	11.4		2.5	Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194
CgA1-03	508a	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	stem	43.2	6.5			Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194
CgA1-03	508b	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small smoking pipe stem	42.1	7.1			Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194
CgA1-03	508c	Smoking pipe Indeterminate	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory Made	Small smoking pipe stem	40.9	6.4			Hickey, Bill	16-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194
CgA1-03	560a	sherd Indeterminate	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd	26.9	18.2		2.2	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194
CgA1-03	560b	sherd	Creamware	Body	1	Factory Made	Small body sherd Tiny, calcined bone fragment	22.9	21.7		1.8	Hickey, James	17-Jul-15	Excavation	1	199-194
CgA1-03	706b	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1			22.1	10.6		2	Hickey, Bill	12-Aug-15	Excavation	1	200-194

APPENDIX B: BIG MUSSEL POND 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-05		1 Copper Scrap	Copper	Body	1	Hand made	Large piece of strapping with seven irregular rivet holes of irregular sizes (1.7 mm to 3.2 mm in size)	171.2	74.2			Venovevs, 2 Anatolijis	11-May-15	Test pit	1		TP2
CgA1-05		2 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Hand made	Short tip of a handwrought nail	31.6	4.7			Venovevs, Anatolijis	11-May-15	Test pit	1		TP3
CgA1-05		3 Copper Scrap	Copper	Indeterminate	1	Hand made	Small piece of crumbled copper	37.9	29.8			Venovevs, 1.2 Anatolijis	11-May-15	Test pit	1		TP3
CgA1-05		Liquor bottle 4 sherd	Glass	Body	1	Factory made	Small piece of liquor container glass	15.2	12.4			Venovevs, 7.1 Anatolijis	21-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP6
CgA1-05		Liquor bottle 5 sherd	Glass	Body	1	Factory made	Small piece of liquor container glass	27.7	18.6			Venovevs, 6.2 Anatolijis	21-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP6
CgA1-05		6 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory made	Small pipe bowl sherd with ribbing on the exterior, very burned on the interior, well used	23.8	12			Venovevs, 3.5 Anatolijis	21-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP5
CgA1-05		7 Button Indeterminate 100 strapping	Copper	Complete	1	Factory made	Large coat button with a broken and flattened shank	25.9	25.2	5.3		Venovevs, 1.4 Anatolijis	21-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP4
CgA1-05		Indeterminate 101 strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Tiny thin flat piece of metal	25.3	22.7			3.2 Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	
CgA1-05		Indeterminate 101 strapping	Iron	Rim	1	Indeterminate	Small, thick, dense metal rim fragment from an indeterminate object	96.4	22.8			3.3 Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	
CgA1-05		102 Knife	Iron	Blade	1	Indeterminate	Large knife blade fragment with the tang missing but the attachment in place	86.2	28.3			4.1 Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	
CgA1-05		Indeterminate 103 strapping	Iron	Rim	1	Indeterminate	Small, thick, dense metal rim fragment from an indeterminate object	67.3	18			3 Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	
CgA1-05		Liquor bottle 104 sherd	Glass	Neck	1	Factory made	Small liquor container glass neck fragment	27.2	29.8			3.4 Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	
CgA1-05		Bone 105	Bone	Tooth	1		Small tooth	16.9	14.7			Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-05		Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Large flat sheet of wrought iron folded upon itself; the fold has a rounded shape	112.9	39.7		11.3	Dinham, Victoria	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	191-103	
CgA1-05	106	Saucer	Refined white earthenware	Body	89	Factory made	Undecorated body sherds from Cat. #12 saucer, small and heavily exfoliated but unumded					Venovecvs, Anatolijš	20-Jul-15	Excavation	2	192-105	
CgA1-05	108	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Large smoking pipe stem fragment	43	8.1			Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	194-105	
CgA1-05	109	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Large smoking pipe stem fragment	23.2	6.9			Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	194-105	
CgA1-05	110	Liquor bottle sherd	Glass	Body	1	Factory made	Small liquor container body glass fragment	20.2	19.1		1.6	Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	194-105	
CgA1-05	111	Liquor bottle sherd	Glass	Body	2	Factory made	Two tiny liquor container glass fragments					Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	194-105	
CgA1-05	112	Musket ball	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Complete musketball with the mould seam visible	18.7	17.7			Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	194-105	
CgA1-05	113	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	7	Indeterminate	Small, curved thin, indeterminate fragments					Dinham, Victoria	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	191-103	
CgA1-05	114	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate	Large pieces of strapping, one of them has a rivet holding two pieces together	37.5			3.2	Dinham, Victoria	20-Jul-15	Excavation	2	191-103	
CgA1-05	115	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small stem fragment coming up to the spur/bowl	24.7	9			Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	194-105	
CgA1-05	116	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory made	Small bowl fragment with a ribbed motif on the exterior, heavily used on the interior		14.3	30.6	4.6	Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	194-105	
CgA1-05	117	Liquor bottle sherd	Glass	Body	1	Factory made	Tiny liquor container glass fragment	20.6	11.4			Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	194-105	
CgA1-05	118	Bone	Bone	Tooth	1		Small tooth	10.3	13.9			Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation	1	194-105	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-05	133	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate	Small, flat, thin pieces of indeterminate scrap					Wilkie, Melissa; Dinham, Victoria	23-Jul-15	Excavation	1	92-104	
CgA1-05	134	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small, very corroded nail					Wilkie, Melissa; Dinham, Victoria	23-Jul-15	Excavation	1	92-104	
CgA1-05	135	Indeterminate tool	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Small, indeterminate tool, possibly a drill	34.2	8.8			Wilkie, Melissa; Dinham, Victoria	23-Jul-15	Excavation	1	92-104	
CgA1-05	136	Indeterminate tool	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Small, indeterminate tool, possibly a drill, twisted into a point					Wilkie, Melissa; Dinham, Victoria	23-Jul-15	Excavation	1	92-104	
CgA1-05	151	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	5	Indeterminate	Small flat pieces of strapping, similar to 153 and 154	24.6	14.9			8.6 Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	
CgA1-05	152	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Tiny shaft fragment	24.1	7.1			4.9 Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	
CgA1-05	153	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Large piece of flat, thick strapping. A rivet is present, riveting two pieces together	141.6	33.5			3.2 Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	
CgA1-05	154	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Large piece of flat, thick strapping. A rivet is present, riveting two pieces together	81.6	33.5			7.1 Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	
CgA1-05	155	Liquor bottle sherd	Glass	Body	1	Factory made	Small dark olive green liquor container body fragment	42.4	24.8			2.2 Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	
CgA1-05	156	Bone	Bone	Body	3		Tiny small, calcined bone fragments					Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation	1	94-105	
CgA1-05	157	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small, thick stem fragment	38.3	7.4			Dinham, Victoria	21-Jul-15	Excavation	1	91-104	
CgA1-05	158	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Large stem fragment	51.3	6			Dinham, Victoria	21-Jul-15	Excavation	1	91-104	
CgA1-05	159	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Large stem fragment	45	7.6			Dinham, Victoria	21-Jul-15	Excavation	1	91-104	
CgA1-05	160	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Large complete nail, slightly bent	109.7	6.6			Venovecs, Anatolijs	21-Jul-15	Excavation	2	90-103	
CgA1-05	161	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Tiny, very corroded nail head; shaft mostly missing	30.5				Wilkie, Melissa	21-Jul-15	Excavation	1	91-102	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique										Length				Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique		Description	mm	Width mm	mm											
CgAj-05	162	Bone		Body	1			Large piece of calcined bone	50.8	45.7		16.5	Wilkie, Melissa	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-102					
		Indeterminate						Two pieces of large strapping riveted together														
CgAj-05	163	strapping	Iron	Body	1			Tiny, thin, indeterminate pieces of metal	66.8	28.4		3.7	Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105					
		Indeterminate																				
CgAj-05	164	strapping	Iron	Body	5	Factory made		Machine cut with a handwrought head					Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105					
CgAj-05	165	Nail		Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head		Small head and shaft fragments	34.5	5.4		3.9	Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105					
								Large spike with the tip missing after being pulled out														
CgAj-05	166	Spike	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head		Small smoking pipe stem fragment, possibly a mouthpiece	118.8	10.8		8.7	Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105					
CgAj-05	167	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made		Small piece of liquor container glass	22.7	6.9			Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105					
		Liquor bottle sherd																				
CgAj-05	168	sherd	Glass	Body	1	Factory made			17.5	10	1.5		Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105					
								Complete, large spike; very large, tip slightly curved														
CgAj-05	169	Spike	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head		Machine cut with a handwrought head	181	12.4		10.8	Venovecs, Anatolijs	21-Jul-15	Excavation		2 90-103					
CgAj-05	170	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head		Small, thin, very corroded nail	61	5.7		6.8	Venovecs, Anatolijs	21-Jul-15	Excavation		2 90-103					
								Large spike with a tip missing, large hammered head														
CgAj-05	171	Spike	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head		Machine cut with a handwrought head	80.4	9.8		9.2	Venovecs, Anatolijs	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 90-103					
								Small smoking pipe stem fragment														
CgAj-05	172	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made		Small smoking pipe stem fragment	30.9	6.9			Dinham, Victoria	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-103					
		Indeterminate strapping						Small thin fragment with has been curved on itself														
CgAj-05	173		Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate		Indeterminate solid metal rod with a tip protruding from one end	40.3	26.2		2.4	Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105					
		Indeterminate																				
CgAj-05	174	Indeterminate	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate		Indeterminate solid metal rod with a tip protruding from one end	59.9	25.6		25.4	Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105					
								Two nails with shafts and a head														
CgAj-05	175	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	2	Machine cut with a handwrought head		Machine cut with a handwrought head	48.1	8.8		6.6	Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105					
								Medium head and shaft from a nail														
CgAj-05	176	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a machine-made head		Machine cut with a machine-made head	50.9	8.3		7.8	Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105					
								Small, very corroded head with a bit of shaft														
CgAj-05	177	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head		Machine cut with a handwrought head	27.6	7		5.8	Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105					

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-05	178	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small shaft fragment with a curved tip	45.4	5.6			5.2 Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105	
CgA1-05	179	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Large smoking pipe stem fragment	43.1	6.9			Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105	
CgA1-05	180	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small smoking pipe stem fragment	24.4	6.8			Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105	
CgA1-05	181	Liquor bottle sherd	Glass	Body	1	Factory made	Small piece of liquor container glass	13.4	11.4			4.1 Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105	
CgA1-05	182	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Tiny corroded nail shaft	43.6	7			6.7 Anatolijis	21-Jul-15	Excavation		5 90-103	
CgA1-05	183	Button	Copper	Disk	1	Factory made	Single, flat disk button with the shank missing and wear and corrosion around the circumference	18.9	18.5			0.9 Anatolijis	21-Jul-15	Excavation		5 90-103	
CgA1-05	184	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Indeterminate	Tiny, thin, very corroded nail	36	6.2			Venovecs, Anatolijis	21-Jul-15	Excavation		2 90-103	
CgA1-05	185	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Body	1	Indeterminate	Small, thin, strapping fragment	37	31			1.9 Anatolijis	21-Jul-15	Excavation		2 90-103	
CgA1-05	186	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small, thin pipe stem fragment	25.8	7.1			Anatolijis	21-Jul-15	Excavation		5 90-103	
CgA1-05	187	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small, thin pipe stem fragment	32.5	6			Venovecs, Anatolijis	21-Jul-15	Excavation		5 90-103	
CgA1-05	188	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Small, head and shaft of a slightly curved nail with the tip missing	68.6	5.5			Wilkie, Melissa; Dinham, Victoria	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	189	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory made	Complete pipe bowl with a spur, moulded chevrons along the mould seam; not well used		21.1	48.1		1.6 Wilkie, Melissa	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	190	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Complete nail	65.7	5.5			4.5 Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105	
CgA1-05	201	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Small head and shaft from a straight nail	40	5			4.3 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	202	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Large head and shaft of a large nail	53.7	9			7.9 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	203	Spike	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Large complete spike	149.5	9.9			8.2 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	204	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small nail shaft fragment	31.3	6.6			5.4 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	205	Spike	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small fragment of a thick spike	48.7	8.7			7.9 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Coordinates	Unit
CgA1-05	206	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Large pipe stem fragment	43.6	6.5			Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	207	Bone	Bone	Body	1		Tiny calcined bone fragment	22.8	8.3		3.5	Venovecvs, Anatolijs	22-Jul-15	Excavation		2 90-103	
CgA1-05	208	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Tiny pipe stem	19.2	6.3			Venovecvs, Anatolijs	22-Jul-15	Excavation		2 90-103	
CgA1-05	209	Indeterminate rod	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Long, thin metal rod, clipped on both sides	73.4	5.2		5	Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	210	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Head and shaft of a small nail fragment	48	6.1		4.8	Venovecvs, Anatolijs	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-104	
CgA1-05	211	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Tiny nail shaft	33.2	8.1		5.9	Venovecvs, Anatolijs	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	212	Indeterminate	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Long, hollow tapered piece of metal, flaring out on one side, mends with 213 and 214	85.2	16.2		13.3	Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	213	Indeterminate	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Hollow tapered piece of metal, mends with 212 and 214	29.4	23.1		8.5	Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	214	Indeterminate	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Hollow tapered piece of metal, mends with 212 and 213	67.2	23.3		13.5	Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	251	Musket ball	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Complete musketball	19	18.6			Hickey, Bill	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-103	
CgA1-05	252	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Small nail with a head and shaft present	37.2	6.4	4.3		Dinham, Victoria	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 92-104	
CgA1-05	253	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	5	Indeterminate	Small, thick strapping fragments					Dinham, Victoria	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 92-104	
CgA1-05	254	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a machine-made head	Tiny head and shaft of a small nail	22.6	6.4	3.9		Dinham, Victoria	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 92-104	
CgA1-05	255	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Body	3	Indeterminate	Thin small pieces of indeterminate metal					Dinham, Victoria	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 92-104	
CgA1-05	256	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Body	2	Indeterminate	Thin small pieces of indeterminate metal					Dinham, Victoria	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 92-104	
CgA1-05	257	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Body	2	Indeterminate	Thin small pieces of indeterminate metal	14.7	10.1	8.3		Dinham, Victoria	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 92-104	
CgA1-05	258	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small nail shaft with the head missing					Wilkie, Melissa	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 92-104	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-05	259 Nail	Iron	White ball clay	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Small nail handwrought head with a possible machine-made shaft	23.1	12.9	11.4		Wilkie, Melissa	23-Jul-15	Excavation	1	192-104	
CgA1-05	260 Smoking pipe	White ball clay		Stem	1	Factory made	Small pipe stem	30.5	7.4			Wilkie, Melissa	23-Jul-15	Excavation	1	192-104	
CgA1-05	261 Nail	Iron		Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small nail shaft with the head missing	58.4	8.8	6.7		Wilkie, Melissa	23-Jul-15	Excavation	1	192-104	
CgA1-05	Indeterminate 262 strapping	Iron		Body	1	Indeterminate	Small flat, piece of metal	33.8	25.1	5.3		Wilkie, Melissa	23-Jul-15	Excavation	1	192-104	
CgA1-05	263 Nail	Iron		Shaft	1	Machine cut with a machine-made head	Small, very corroded nail	32.5	6.2	6		Wilkie, Melissa	23-Jul-15	Excavation	1	192-104	
CgA1-05	10 Iron scrap	Iron		Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Flat piece of rusted metal, used for indeterminate purposes, made from one sheet of metal being folded over	25.3	24			Venovecs, Anatolijs	21-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP6
CgA1-05	11 Iron scrap	Iron		Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Flat piece of rusted metal, used for indeterminate purposes	36.8	21.3			Venovecs, Anatolijs	21-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP6
CgA1-05	12 Saucer	Refined white earthenware		Body	1	Factory made	Undecorated, partially reconstructed saucer, originally broken into many sherds; reconstructed with heavy exfoliation, rim and foot visible	106.1	67.2	35.8		Venovecs, Anatolijs	11-May-15	Test pit	2		TP1
CgA1-05	13 Saucer	Refined white earthenware		Body	109	Factory made	Undecorated body sherds from Cat. #12 saucer, small and heavily exfoliated but ununited					Venovecs, Anatolijs	11-May-15	Test pit	2		TP1
CgA1-05	Indeterminate 8 strapping	Iron		Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Two pieces of a curved fragment from indeterminate iron strapping	27	24.5			Venovecs, Anatolijs	21-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP4

Borden Number																			
Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit			
CgAj-05	Indeterminate 9 tool	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	One flat piece of folded over metal. The piece is flattened on one end into an edge while the other end is rounded into a loop, possibly to fit a handle into it	42.8	30		3.7	Venovevs, Anatoljis	21-Jun-15	Test pit	1		TP4			
CgAj-05	14 Bone	Bone	Long bone	1		Large, unburned longbone fragment	48.8	43		30.5	Wilkie, Melissa	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-102				
CgAj-05	15 Bone	Bone	Long bone	1		Large, unburned longbone fragment	50.4	31.6		17.7	Wilkie, Melissa	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-102				
CgAj-05	16 Bone	Bone	Tooth	1		Small complete tooth	14.2	14.5			Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105				
CgAj-05	17 Bone	Bone	Indeterminate	8		Tiny bone fragments, assorted					Venovevs, Anatoljis	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-103				
CgAj-05	Liquor bottle sherd	Glass	Indeterminate	1	Factory made	Tiny dark olive green bottle glass fragment	20.2	10		3.5	Wilkie, Melissa; Dinham, Victoria	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 92-104				
CgAj-05	Liquor bottle sherd	Glass	Indeterminate	1	Factory made	Tiny dark olive green bottle glass fragment	10.2	6.6		2.1	Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105				
CgAj-05	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	Factory made	Tiny blue transfer printed refined white earthenware sherd from an indeterminate vessel	13.3	8.8		3	Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105				
CgAj-05	Indeterminate sherd	Refined white earthenware	Body	2	Factory made	Tiny refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated					Venovevs, Anatoljis	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 90-103				
CgAj-05	22 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Tiny stem fragment with smooth sides	21.8	7.2			Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105				
CgAj-05	23 Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory made	Tiny bowl fragment with a ribbed motif		9.8	16.1	1.6	Venovevs, Anatoljis	22-Jul-15	Excavation		5 94-104				
CgAj-05	Liquor bottle sherd	Glass	Body	1	Factory made	Small dark olive green liquor container body fragment	24	23.9		3.5	Venovevs, Anatoljis	22-Jul-15	Excavation		2 90-103				

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-05	25	Liquor bottle sherd	Glass	Body	2	Factory made	Small dark olive green liquor container body fragments	32.8	25.8			Venorevs, Anatolijs	22-Jul-15	Excavation		5 94-105	
CgA1-05	26	Gurflint	Flint	Complete	1	Hand made	Tiny, well-used gun flint fragment with wear on all sides	17.2	25.1			Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	27	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Bowl	1	Factory made	Tiny bowl fragment with a chevron motif		14.5	13.9		Wilkie, Melissa	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-102	
CgA1-05	28	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small undecorated stem fragment	24.6	6.5			Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-103	
CgA1-05	29	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small undecorated stem fragment	28.2	7.8			Venorevs, Anatolijs	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-104	
CgA1-05	30	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small undecorated stem fragment	33	6.5			Venorevs, Anatolijs	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-104	
CgA1-05	31	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small undecorated stem fragment	42.2	6.2			Venorevs, Anatolijs	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-103	
CgA1-05	32	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small undecorated stem fragment	21.4	6.9			Venorevs, Anatolijs	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-103	
CgA1-05	33	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small undecorated stem fragment	31.3	6.5			Venorevs, Anatolijs	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-103	
CgA1-05	34	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small undecorated stem fragment	28.6	5.6			Venorevs, Anatolijs	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-103	
CgA1-05	35	Smoking pipe	White ball clay	Stem	1	Factory made	Small undecorated stem fragment	16.3	7.1			Venorevs, Anatolijs	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-103	
CgA1-05	36	Copper Scrap	Copper	Indeterminate	1	Hand made	Small piece of copper scrap with a hole for a rivet on one side	23.4	20.8			Dinham, Victoria	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	37	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Tiny thin flat piece of metal	19.3	7.2			Dinham, Victoria	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	38	Copper Scrap	Copper	Indeterminate	1	Hand made	Small piece of copper scrap, folded over on itself on one side										
CgA1-05	39	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	4	Indeterminate	Small, thin pieces of indeterminate strapping; one piece folded on a right angle	43.6	22.2			Wilkie, Melissa	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-102	
CgA1-05	40	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment	34.8	6.1			Dinham, Victoria	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 91-103	
CgA1-05												5 Victoria	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 91-103	

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
CgA1-05	41	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine cut	Small shaft fragment with a curved tip	33.1	5.1			Dinham, 4.9 Victoria	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 91-103	
CgA1-05	42	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Small head and shaft fragments	36.6	6.9			Dinham, 6.8 Victoria	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 91-103	
CgA1-05	43	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Small head and shaft fragments	50.9	7.3			Dinham, 6.3 Victoria	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 91-103	
CgA1-05	44	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Small head and shaft fragments	60.4	7.9			Dinham, 5.3 Victoria	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 91-103	
CgA1-05	45	Tack	Iron	Complete	1	Factory made	Complete tack with a circular head	27.2	4.7			Dinham, 4.5 Victoria	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 91-103	
CgA1-05	46	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine cut with a handwrought head	Small head and shaft fragments					Dinham, Victoria	21-Jul-15	Excavation		5 91-104	
CgA1-05	47	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Tiny nail tip	22.8	3			3 Wilkie, Melissa	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-102	
CgA1-05	48	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Tiny nail tip	25.5	4			3.6 Wilkie, Melissa	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-102	
CgA1-05	49	strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Small pieces of thick strapping					Wilkie, Melissa	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-102	
CgA1-05	50	Button	Copper	Complete	1	Factory made	Small, single, flat with a loop back shank	14.3	14.3			1 Wilkie, Melissa	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-102	
CgA1-05	51	Button	Copper	Complete	1	Factory made	Small, single, flat with a loop back shank	14	14			0.9 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	52	Copper Nail	Copper	Complete	1	Indeterminate	Small, complete copper nail, square section, tapered only at the tip	30.8	3.4			3.3 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104	
CgA1-05	53	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut nail with a handwrought head	Small head and shaft fragment of a nail	19.4	4.6			3.6 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		5 91-102	
CgA1-05	54	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Complete piece of lead shot	6.2	6.2			Venovecvs, Anatolij	22-Jul-15	Excavation		5 94-104	
CgA1-05	55	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Complete piece of lead shot	6.2	6.2			Venovecvs, Anatolij	22-Jul-15	Excavation		5 94-104	
CgA1-05	56	Lead shot	Lead	Complete	1	Hand made	Complete piece of lead shot	5.6	5.6			Venovecvs, Anatolij	22-Jul-15	Excavation		5 94-104	
CgA1-05	57	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut nail with a handwrought head	Small head and shaft fragment of a nail	43.7	5.8			4.5 Wilkie, Melissa	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 91-102	
CgA1-05	58	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-cut nail with a handwrought head	Complete head	47.2	3.7			3.4 Wilkie, Melissa	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 91-102	
CgA1-05	59	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-cut nail with a handwrought head	Small shaft fragment	28.8	5.7			5.4 Wilkie, Melissa	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 91-102	
CgA1-05	60	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	6	Indeterminate	Small pieces of thick strapping					Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105	
CgA1-05	61	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Hand wrought	Complete handwrought nail	56.1	5.9			5.5 Hickey, Bill	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing					Collection					Grid Co-ordinates	
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	E	Unit
CgA1-05	62 Nail		Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut nail with a handwrought head	Head and shaft of a large nail fragment	34.4	6.6		4.8 Hickey, Bill	Excavation	1 94-105
CgA1-05	63 Nail		Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Very corroded nail	28.1	5.2		5 Hickey, Bill	Excavation	1 94-105
CgA1-05	64 Nail		Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Very corroded nail	42.5	6.4		4.6 Hickey, Bill	Excavation	1 94-105
							Large piece of thin hammered copper with a square peg hole in the centre; the edge is bent on one side						
CgA1-05	65 Copper Scrap		Copper	Indeterminate	1	Hand made	Small pieces of thin strapping	57	20.8		0.9 Hickey, Bill	Excavation	1 94-105
CgA1-05	Indeterminate strapping		Iron	Indeterminate	3	Indeterminate					1.8 Dinham, Victoria	Excavation	1 91-104
							Large nail with a head and a shaft	69	10.7		Dinham, Victoria	Excavation	1 91-104
							Medium head and shaft from a nail	52.7	6.5		Dinham, Victoria	Excavation	1 91-104
							Small head and shaft from a straight nail	32.7	7		Dinham, Victoria	Excavation	1 91-104
							Very corroded nail	27.9			Dinham, Victoria	Excavation	1 91-104
							Small, very corroded metal fragments with indeterminate white specks						
CgA1-05	Indeterminate strapping		Iron	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate						Excavation	1 91-102
							Long, thin handwrought nail	45.4	4.1		4 Wilkie, Melissa	Excavation	1 91-102
CgA1-05	72 Nail		Iron	Head and shaft	1	Hand wrought							
							Long, thin handwrought nail	40	4.8		4.5 Wilkie, Melissa	Excavation	1 91-102
							Very large spike head	49.6	10.9		10.4 Wilkie, Melissa	Excavation	1 91-102
CgA1-05	74 Spike		Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut nail with a handwrought head	Partially corroded nail shaft	38.2	4.9		4.6 Wilkie, Melissa	Excavation	1 91-102
CgA1-05	75 Nail		Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Partially corroded nail shaft	28.4	5.1		3.8 Venovecs, Anatolij	Excavation	2 90-103
CgA1-05	76 Nail		Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Partially corroded nail shaft	28.1	6.6		5.3 Venovecs, Anatolij	Excavation	2 90-103
CgA1-05	77 Nail		Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Tiny piece of copper scrap	42.5	10.8		0.5 Hickey, Bill	Excavation	1 94-105
CgA1-05	78 Copper Scrap		Copper	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Small pieces of indeterminate strapping						
CgA1-05	Indeterminate strapping		Iron	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate						Excavation	1 94-105

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Grid Co-ordinates	Unit
							Small nail sandwiched between two pieces of indeterminate strapping										
CgA1-05	80	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Indeterminate		49.5				Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105	
CgA1-05	81	Nail	Iron	Tip	1	Machine-cut nail	Tiny nail tip	30.8	5.7			4.4 Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105	
CgA1-05	82	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small nail shaft	35.3	7.1			6.9 Hickey, Bill	20-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-105	
							Large, thick strapping fragments, the largest seems to have two pieces of metal sandwiched together										
CgA1-05	83	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	3	Indeterminate						Venovecs, Anatolijs	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-103	
CgA1-05	84	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut nail with a handwrought head	Small head and shaft	31.6	7			Venovecs, Anatolijs	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-103	
CgA1-05	85	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-cut nail with a handwrought head	Small head and shaft	36	5.2			Venovecs, Anatolijs	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-103	
							Complete single piece button with a shank broken										
CgA1-05	86	Button	Copper	Complete with shank missing	1	Factory made		19.7	18.8			Venovecs, Anatolijs	21-Jul-15	Excavation		1 91-103	
							Small, thick piece of indeterminate flat metal, one side seems to be rounded										
CgA1-05	87	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate		31.8	27.7			Venovecs, Anatolijs	22-Jul-15	Excavation		5 93-104	
							Small thin rod fragment, appearance of being cut on both sides										
CgA1-05	88	Indeterminate rod	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate		42.2	5.2			Venovecs, Anatolijs	22-Jul-15	Excavation		5 93-104	
CgA1-05	89	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Small shaft fragment	25.2	3.8			Venovecs, Anatolijs	22-Jul-15	Excavation		5 93-104	
							Complete single piece button with a shank broken										
CgA1-05	90	Button	Copper	Complete	1	Factory made		13.9	13.9			Venovecs, Anatolijs	22-Jul-15	Excavation		5 93-104	
							Small, indeterminate pieces of metal strapping										
CgA1-05	91	Indeterminate strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate						Venovecs, Anatolijs	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-103	
							Large thick nail shaft fragment										
CgA1-05	92	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-cut nail with a handwrought head		50.4	8.2			Venovecs, Anatolijs	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-103	
							Large thick nail shaft fragment										
CgA1-05	93	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-cut nail with a handwrought head		38.9	8.2			Venovecs, Anatolijs	23-Jul-15	Excavation		1 94-103	

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique					Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Collection			Grid Co-ordinates	
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Description					Excavator	Col. Date	Method	E	Unit
CgA-05		Indeterminate 94 strapping	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	28.3	22.6			Venovecevs, 2 Anatolijs	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 92-103
CgA-05		95 Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	41.9	7.2			Venovecevs, 6.2 Anatolijs	20-Jul-15	Excavation		2 92-103
CgA-05			Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	17.6	8.5			6.2 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104
CgA-05			Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	31.3	6.6			6.1 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104
CgA-05			Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	26.7	8.3			8.1 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104
CgA-05			Iron	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	29.2	6.2			4.6 Wilkie, Melissa	22-Jul-15	Excavation		1 93-104

APPENDIX C: BIG MUSSEL POND 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing Technique										Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Unit
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description													
	10																			
CgA1-06		Flint fragment	Chert	Incomplete	1	Hand made					Small thermally altered flint fragment, coloured light-gray on one side and reddish on the other	22.6	18		11.8	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	11	Indeterminate	Refined white earthenware	Body	8	Factory made					Small, partially exfoliated, thermally altered sherds					Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
	12										Tiny, completely exfoliated coarse, red earthenware sherds									
CgA1-06		Kitchenware	Course red earthenware	Body	1	Indeterminate						12.8	9		4.6	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	13	Liquor container glass	Glass	Body							Tiny, dark olive green, liquor container glass	13.5	8.3			Lawrence, Megan; Moyle, 3.2	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP5
CgA1-06	14	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head					Large straight complete nail	71.1	7.1		6.4	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	15	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head					Large straight complete nail	81.8	6.6		6	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	16	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head					Small straight complete nail	51.3	4.5		4.2	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	17	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head					Large, bent complete nail	87.4	6.8		6.8	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	18	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head					Large, bent complete nail	73.8	5.3		4.6	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	19	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought					Small, bent, thermally altered nail	47.8	4.3		3.9	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	20	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought					Small curved nail	38.2	4.5		4.5	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	21	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head					Small complete turned nail	57.5	5.6		5.5	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	22	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head					Small complete turned nail	41.9	4.5		2.7	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	23	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought					Small complete turned nail	42.7	4.6		4.1	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	24	Nail	Iron	Complete	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head					Small complete turned nail	48.4	5.3		4.7	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
	25																			
CgA1-06		Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head					Large straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	108.5	8		7.1	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
	26																			
CgA1-06		Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head					Large straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	86.4	9.2		6.6	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
	27																			
CgA1-06		Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head					Large straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	73.7	6.2		5.8	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10

Borden Number	Cat No	Manufacturing					Length					Collection				
		Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col Date	Method	E	Unit
CgA1-06	28	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head	Medium, straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	39.9	5.7		5	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	29	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head	Medium, straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	53.8	5.4		3.6	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	30	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head	Medium, straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	39.8	7.4		6.1	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	31	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head	Medium, straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	47.9	4.7		4.4	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	32	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head	Medium, straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	47.9	4.8		4.4	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	33	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head	Medium, straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	40.1	5.3		4.4	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	34	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head	Medium, straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	23.4	7.2		5.6	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	35	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head	Medium, straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	47.9	5		4.4	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	36	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head	Medium, straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	21.5	4.7		4.1	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	37	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head	Small, straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	33.3	4.1		3.4	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	38	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-made	Medium, straight nail shaft	78.6	8.2		7	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	39	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-made	Medium, straight nail shaft	69.9	6.4		5.2	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	40	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-made	Medium, straight nail shaft	60.6	5.2		4.7	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	41	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-made	Small, straight nail shaft	21.6	4.2		3.5	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	42	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-made	Small, straight nail shaft	25.7	4.1		3.7	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	43	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-made	Small, straight nail shaft	26.3	5.5		5.3	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	44	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-made	Small, straight nail shaft	30.4	5.9		4.4	Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Unit
CgA1-06	45	Nail	Iron	Shaft		1 Machine-made	Small, straight nail shaft	18.7	5.1		3.7 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	46	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Large, straight, machine-made tip	75.7	5.2		4.3 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	47	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Large, straight, machine-made tip	62.3	7.8		6.5 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	48	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Large, straight, machine-made tip	54.1	7.3		6.6 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	49	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Large, straight, machine-made tip	44.2	5.6		5.6 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	50	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Large, straight, machine-made tip	43	6.9		6.6 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	51	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Medium, straight, machine-made tip	43	6.6		6.6 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	52	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Medium, straight, machine-made tip	37.1	5.4		4.6 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	53	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Medium, straight, machine-made tip	40.2	5.5		5.3 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	54	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Medium, straight, machine-made tip	54.3	5.3		4.3 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	55	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Medium, straight, machine-made tip	31.8	5.7		5.5 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	56	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Tiny, straight, machine-made tip	23.4	3.9		3.7 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	57	Nail	Iron	Tip		1 Machine-made	Tiny, straight, machine-made tip	25.5	3.9		3.5 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	58	Tack	Iron	Complete		1 Indeterminate	Tiny, ferrous metal tack	20.5	3.4		3 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	59	Tack	Iron	Complete		1 Indeterminate	Tiny, ferrous metal tack	18.4	5.9		3.1 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	60	Indeterminate rod	Iron	Head		1 Indeterminate	Thick, rounded rod with a pouded head	65.3	14.6		Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP10
CgA1-06	61	Anchor Ring	Iron	Complete		1 Indeterminate	Complete anchor ring		105.4		8.2 Jeremy	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP21
CgA1-06	62	Nail	Iron	Complete		1 Machine-made with a handwrought head	Large straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	73.2	7.2		Lawrence, Megan; Moyle, 6.7 Jeremy	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP21
CgA1-06	63	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft		1 Machine-made with a handwrought head	Large straight nail with a handwrought head and a machine-made shaft	88.5	8.1		Lawrence, Megan; Moyle, 7.7 Jeremy	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP21
CgA1-06	64	Nail	Iron	Shaft		1 Machine-made	Large, straight nail shaft	61.3	7.5		Lawrence, Megan; Moyle, 6.7 Jeremy	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP21
CgA1-06	65	Indeterminate Strapping	Iron	Indeterminate		4 Indeterminate	Thin, tiny pieces of strapping, one of them is bent				Lawrence, Megan; Moyle, Jeremy	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP21
CgA1-06	66	Indeterminate Strapping	Iron	Indeterminate		2 Indeterminate	Large, thin, straight strapping fragments				Lawrence, Megan; Moyle, Jeremy	13-Aug-15	Test pit			1 TP4

Borden Number	Cat No	Object	Material	Portion	Quant.	Manufacturing Technique	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Thickness mm	Excavator	Col. Date	Collection Method	E	Unit
CgA1-06	67	Indeterminate Strapping	Copper	Indeterminate		2 Indeterminate	Tiny, thin, narrow copper strapping fragments					Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP5
CgA1-06	68	Nail	Iron	Head and shaft	1	Machine-made with a handwrought head	Tiny head and shaft fragment	25.5	4.1		4.1	Moyle, Jemery	12-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP2
CgA1-06	69	Buck shot ball	Lead	Complete	1	Indeterminate	Complete, irregularly-shaped ball	9.4	9.4			Lawrence, Megan; Moyle, Jeremy	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP21
CgA1-06	70	Buck shot ball	Lead	Complete	1	Indeterminate	Complete, irregularly-shaped ball	9.1	8.4			6.6 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	71	Nail	Iron	Shaft	1	Machine-made	Tiny shaft fragment	20.4	4.4			3.8 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	72	Buck shot ball	Lead	Complete	1	Indeterminate	Complete, irregularly-shaped ball, sprue clip visible	10.8	10.8			Shaw, Zack; Hickey, Bill	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP20
CgA1-06	73	Copper Nail	Copper	Shaft	1	Indeterminate	Shaft fragment, tapering only at the tip	29.8	3.1			Shaw, Zack; Hickey, Bill	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP20
CgA1-06	74	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate	Tiny animal bone	13.6	6.8			2.3 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP5
CgA1-06	75	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Very tiny animal bone	5.7	3.5			1.3 Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	76	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	5	Indeterminate	Tiny bone fragments					Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	77	Organic	Bone	Indeterminate	30	Indeterminate	Small bone fragments					Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	78	Flint fragment	Chert	Incomplete	2	Indeterminate	Two pieces of burned ballast flint					Shaw, Zack	13-Aug-15	Test pit		1 TP10
CgA1-06	79	Axe	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Large complete wrought iron axe	179.7	38.7	131.8		11.5 Hickey, Bill	2013	Looted		Bill Hickey Collection
CgA1-06	80	Hatchet	Iron	Complete	1	Handwrought	Small wrought iron hatchet	121.8	38.2	81.6		8.5 Hickey, Bill	2013	Looted		Bill Hickey Collection
CgA1-06	81	Boat hook	Iron	Mostly complete	1	Handwrought	Almost complete boat hook	225.4	131.7			14.3 Hickey, Bill	2013	Looted		Bill Hickey Collection
CgA1-06	82	Adze	Iron	Mostly complete	1	Handwrought	Two-sided adze, handle missing	208.4	165.5			5.3 Hickey, Bill	2013	Looted		Bill Hickey Collection
CgA1-06	83	Indeterminate tool	Iron	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate, long tool with a rectangular cross section. It narrows tapers to a point on one side, the other end is broken. The centre is perforated with a rectangular slit for a shaft	133.1	21.4			8 Hickey, Bill	2013	Looted		Bill Hickey Collection